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*As the Pan-American Games get under way in Winnipeg, it is a great pleasure to extend cordial greetings from the Government of Canada to the sponsors, organizers, participants, spectators and others who have made this international competition possible.*

*I am confident that those among you who are visiting our country for the Games will be warmly welcomed and will enjoy your stay in Winnipeg.*

*This is a great year for Canada and an international sports event of this magnitude is a most appropriate way for our friends from 33 countries to join with us in our Centennial celebrations.*

*May I extend to all heartiest good wishes from your host, Canada.*

L. B. Pearson  
Prime Minister

Ottawa, 1967.



fifth pan-american games official guide

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Pan-American Guide

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#### ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES

- 1 Bahamas
- 2 Bermuda
- 3 Canada
- 4 Costa Rica
- 5 Cuba
- 6 Dominican Republic
- 7 El Salvador
- 8 Guatemala
- 9 Haiti
- 10 Honduras
- 11 Jamaica
- 12 Mexico
- 13 Nicaragua
- 14 Panama
- 15 Puerto Rico
- 16 U.S.A.





#### ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES

- 1 Argentina
- 2 Barbados
- 3 Bolivia
- 4 Brazil
- 5 Chile
- 6 Colombia
- 7 Ecuador
- 8 Guyana
- 9 Netherland Antilles
- 10 Paraguay
- 11 Peru
- 12 Surinam
- 13 Trinidad and Tobago
- 14 Uruguay
- 15 Venezuela



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Chicago



# winnipeg the host city

The Capital City, Winnipeg, is a large, modern, sophisticated city, economical for the shopper, exciting for the diner, friendly to the visitor and satisfying to the vacationer.

Winnipeg is situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, sixty miles north of the international boundary between the United States and Canada. At a point on the first prairie steppe, where the altitude is 712 feet above sea level, the city occupies a flat tract of land midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Well over half-a-million people live within the present **metropolitan** boundaries which enclose 256 square miles.

The metropolitan area, known as Greater Winnipeg is the fourth largest urban centre in Canada. It is com-

posed of seven cities—Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Transcona, and St. Vital. In addition, all of the municipalities of Fort Garry, Old Kildonan, and North Kildonan, and parts of the municipalities of Charleswood and Assiniboia, as well as the Town of Tuxedo are members of the metropolitan corporation.

All railways, highways, and air lines serving eastern and western Canada merge in Winnipeg. Overseas air traffic utilizes Winnipeg's airport, the second busiest terminal in Canada. Bus and rail lines connect with lines serving all large cities on the continent. Freight traffic is heavy, demonstrated by the Canadian Pacific Railway which maintains the largest privately owned freight yards in the world.



Winnipeg City Hall



# attractions

During the course of the year a full schedule of special events crowds the Winnipeg Calendar. Among the major annual attractions are the Highland Games, International Flower Show, Curling Bonspiel, Musical Festival, and special Art Gallery Exhibitions. Performances by the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, Royal Winnipeg Ballet, Manitoba Theatre Centre, and Rainbow Stage (The Theatre Under-The-Stars) are well patronized. Sport attractions include football, hockey, baseball, basketball, and soccer; and flat racing, harness racing, and stock car racing. The Red River Exhibition, Winnipeg Boat Show, Winnipeg Motor Show, and the Shrine Circus are major mass events.

There are 117 public parks, playgrounds, and squares in Winnipeg with a total area of some 1,500 acres. These parks have extensive facilities for recreation, sports, picnicking, and sightseeing. Assiniboine Park has one of the best zoos in Canada as well as a fine tropical conservatory and English Garden. Kildonan Park is noted for its Tea House, Rainbow Theatre Stage, and great cottonwoods—the largest in the province. Many small

neighborhood parks have their particular appeal for young and old alike.

As the first permanent settlement in Canada west of the Great Lakes, Winnipeg has many points of historic interest. Among these are Upper Fort Garry Gate—all that remains of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post at the fork of the Red and Assiniboine; Ross House—the first post office in Western Canada; C.P.R. locomotive No. 1—the first first steam engine in Western Canada; Seven Oaks House—the oldest habitable home in Manitoba (has original furniture); the Seven Oaks Monument—commemorating the skirmish between the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company; Manitoba's Legislative Building—crowned with the famous Golden Boy.

In St. Boniface major points of historical interest are the La Verendrye Monument, commemorating the arrival of the explorer in 1738; the Basilica, memorialized in John Greenleaf Whittier's poem "The Red River Voyageur;" the grave of Louis Riel, leader of the Metis and President of the Provisional Government of Manitoba 1869-70.







# history and adventure



Built on the forks of the historic Red and Assiniboine Rivers, Winnipeg, is a mecca for the historically inclined. Starting point for early settlers and explorers to the North Central United States, it retains its old role as headquarters for the northern fur trade. In Winnipeg, one of Canada's major cities, the accomplishments of today touch the history of the fur trade.

The first settlers to take up land on the site of the present City of Winnipeg were crofters from the Highlands of Scotland who came here to farm in 1812. However, the first white man to reach the fork of the Red and Assiniboine was Sieur de La Verendrye, a French-Canadian fur trader and explorer. He was seeking a Western Sea to the Orient and came to the site in 1738 building a small post called Fort Rouge.

Following La Verendrye's initial westward thrust, traders of the North West Company from Montreal built Fort Gibraltar. Later, rival traders of the Hudson's Bay Company moved into the territory and fought the Nor'-Westers for control of this strategic site in the heart of the fur country. The bitter conflict was not resolved until the two rival companies united in 1821 under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company. The headquarters

of the new company at the fork of the Red and Assiniboine became known as (Upper) Fort Garry, and this name was retained until 1873 when it was called Winnipeg.

During the days of the fur trade many men from England, Scotland, Ireland, New France, and the United States settled along the banks of the rivers. When the fur trade diminished, men turned to farming. The rich black earth of the Red River Valley drew settlers to Manitoba from many different countries in central and northern Europe. Thus, by the dawn of the 20th century, the cosmopolitan complexion of Winnipeg had been firmly fixed.

Today, Winnipeg newspapers are published in twenty-two different languages. Specialty restaurants, bake shops and delicatessens feature dishes, pastries, and meats of Chinese, Mexican, Italian, Swedish, Jewish, Danish, Ukrainian, Polish, French, German and English origin. The ethnic *mélange* is even seen in the lines of many public and private buildings. Distinctive examples are the eastern churches with their bulbous Byzantine domes, turn-of-the-century private homes with Victorian facades, and tucked away in out-of-the-way places, vagrant log cabins and stone churches dating from the pioneer days of farming.

The customs of Winnipeg's many different ethnic groups have enriched the life of the city, and cultural inheritances from the Old World have found new expression in local painting, sculpture, literature, drama, ballet, music, and folk festivals. Thus a colorful mosaic has been impressed on the native western scene, already rich in the folklore of the Indians—Cree, Saulteaux, and Assiniboine.



# **Welcome to the V PAN-AMERICAN GAMES**



Whether you're a competitor, an official, or a spectator, it's a pleasure to welcome you to Metropolitan Winnipeg. Enjoy the excitement of the games and share in our celebration of Canada's Centennial Year.



## **METROPOLITAN CORPORATION OF GREATER WINNIPEG**



# industry

Manufacturing, the largest industry in Winnipeg, embraces every segment of industrial activity in Canada. Food processing accounts for forty per cent of the total manufacturing output, while major commodities include meat and its products, dairy and bakery products, beverages, and processed vegetables and vegetable oils. The stockyards in St. Boniface, serving meat packing firms around their perimeter, are the largest in the Commonwealth.

Both the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway maintain their principal repair and maintenance depots for the prairie region in Transcona. As a result, maintenance and repair of locomotives and rolling stock is a large industry. The manufacture of buses, truck bodies, and trailers, repair shops and terminal yards also rank high in the local economy.

There are about 150 clothing plants in Greater Winnipeg. Canada's three





largest manufacturers located in Winnipeg, produce women's suits and coats. The city is the largest producer of work clothing in Canada and Manitoba's fashion designers have won international recognition for their creations in both cloth and fur.

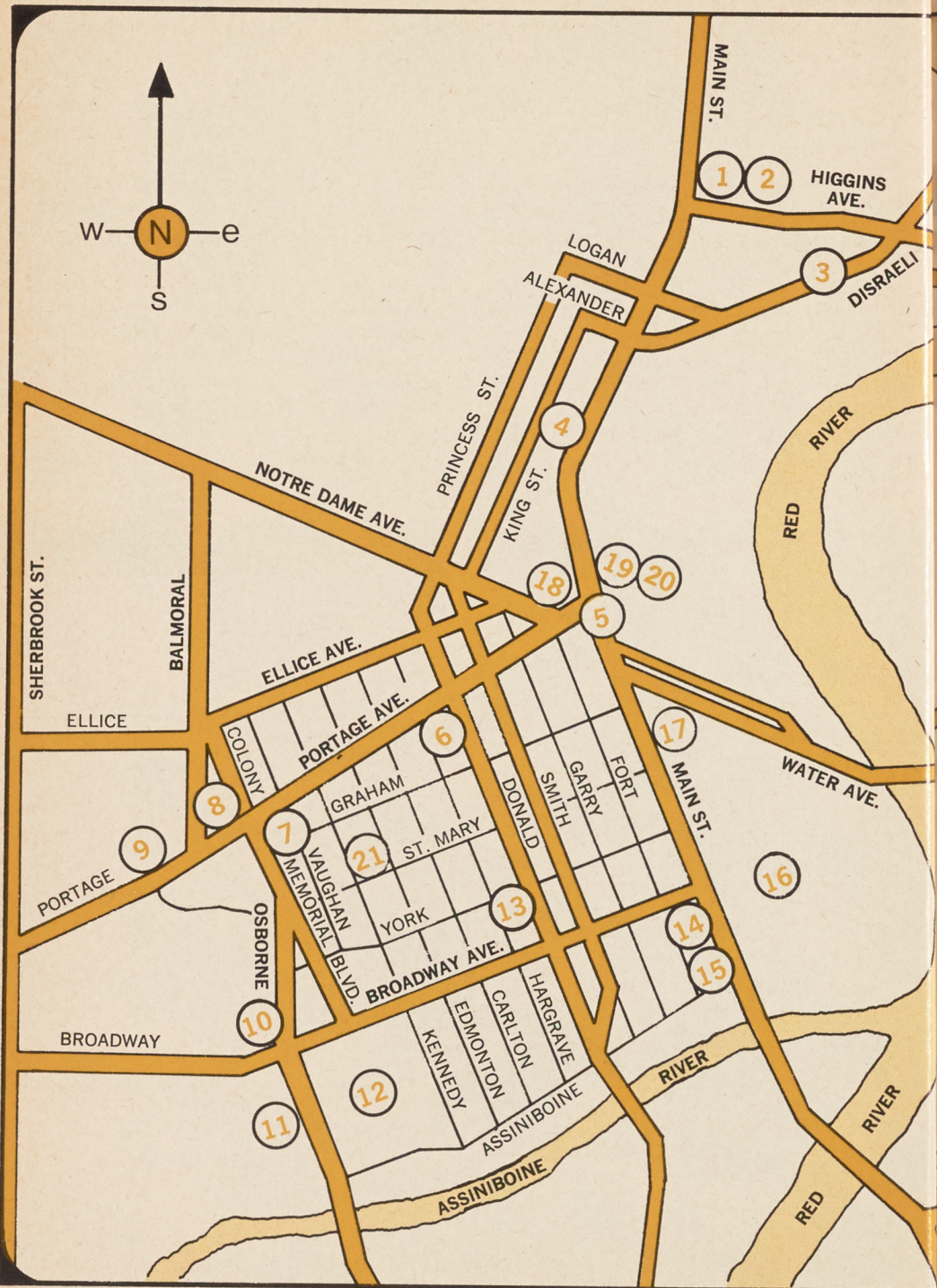
According to the gross value of production, the major industries in Winnipeg are foods and beverages, meat products, clothing, textiles and

furs, iron and steel products, transportation equipment, construction hardware, and transportation rolling stock.

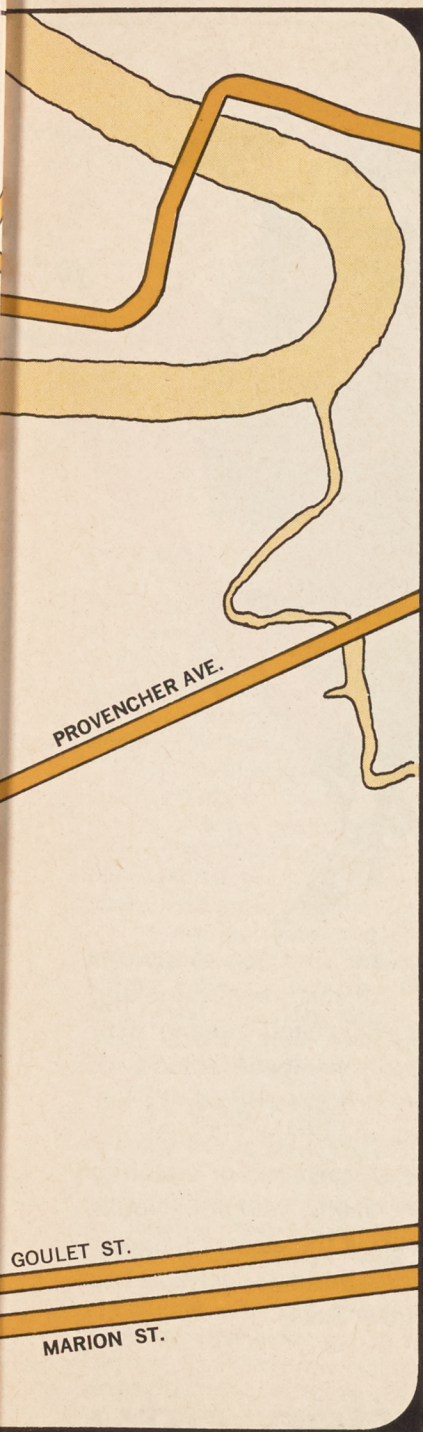
Winnipeg is a busy commercial, industrial, and financial centre. Many head offices for insurance companies, investment firms, and stock brokers are located here. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is one of the busiest in the world.











## winnipeg city center

1. Canadian Pacific Railway
2. Countess of Dufferin
3. Ross House
4. City Hall
5. Royal Bank of Canada
6. Eatons
7. The Bay
8. Bus Depot
9. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
10. Pan-Am Tourist Information Center
11. Great-West Life Assurance Co.
12. Legislative Buildings
13. Charterhouse Motel
14. Fort Garry Gate
15. Metro Offices
16. Canadian National Railways
17. Canadian Indemnity
18. Toronto Dominion Bank
19. Richardson Securities
20. Federal Grain
21. Pan-American Games Office





# Manitoba's Pan-Am Promoter



Canadian Indemnity welcomes you to the fifth Pan-American Games. This event is an important "first" for this forward-looking province where industry and commerce walk hand-in-hand with agriculture; where diverse cultures flow into the lifeblood of prosperity. Winnipeg is our home. We are proud to be part of her enterprising spirit; to play a role in her development; to serve the needs of her people for a sound insurance program. For integrity, reliability and fast, fair settlement of all claims, Manitoba looks to Canadian Indemnity — protecting, securing the assets of a great nation and an inspired people. We write business right across Canada and in many sections of the United States.



## Canadian Indemnity

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HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG



# total community involvement



Next to PAG for Pan-American Games, Winnipeggers, have been known for TCI, Total Community Involvement.

They have responded to the call for support of the Games in a variety of ways, realizing that a small city of 500,000 can't possibly host an international event without the complete involvement of the community.

The most obvious and costly support can be pinned to the 6,000 volunteer workers. Just try to total up the hours of salary earnings given freely in time, from doctors, lawyers, accountants, business management, secretaries, armed forces, university and high school students.

Many of these same people have taken time to learn Spanish and most have purchased antique-gold blazers to identify themselves during the Games (visitors know who to turn to if they have questions).

Consider also the small town enthusiasm mustered up in Carman, Portage la Prairie and Gimli, where baseball and yachting are being staged. Western hospitality, dedication and an overwhelming confidence in their communities, have shot the

towns-people over every obstacle. The embracing of the Games by the people has accomplished just what the

organizers hoped, "We want people to have fun, to gain a new sense of pride in their ability to achieve, and to realize the many resulting benefits for the community."

Business and industry have recognized the fruits of the Games, by giving more to the staging than time. They have sponsored package media campaigns to advertise the events, and paid to promote the symbol on vehicles, garments and billboards.

So, the Games didn't just happen in Winnipeg. They were pushed, planned and prepared by thousands of community-minded citizens and corporations. Few will admit to the periods of frustration, conflicts and despair.

Rather, those who played a part in the building of the fifth Pan-American Games are likely to sermonize on the importance of the events . . . the triumphs in meeting objectives . . . and the joy of working closely with others. TCI will be with Winnipeg for many years to come.



# Winnipeg wins the games

Whenever Manitobans feel like tweaking their underprivileged countrymen, they mail a postcard inviting them to the "Sports Centre of Canada."

By now, the rest of the country is envious and bemused.

Are the Fifth Pan-American Games really the Olympics of the Western Hemisphere? Will new world records set in Winnipeg elevate the city in world sports centres? Are westerners capable of hosting an international event of the highest calibre?

Well, contrary to whatever else you have read, Manitoba's main asset is enthusiastic citizens equipped to tackle any venture.

True, the people have rallied round sandbags to halt the rampaging Red River and they have pushed back mountains of snow. But those events were just testers for hearty Manitobans who have planned Canada's largest sporting event in history, a task requiring insight, fortitude and zest.

The official opening of the Games sees the realization of a dream that started eight years ago in the minds of seven men, headed up by executive director, Jim Daly, who chaired the Pan-American Games citizens exploratory committee.

Along with Winnipeg Mayor Stephen Juba, who first suggested staging the Games in Winnipeg, and then appointed the exploratory committee, the group spearheaded a drive that culminated in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in

1964, winning the Fifth Pan-American Games for the city.

Short on money, long on faith and undaunted by a host of critics, the men gained full support from federal, provincial and city governments. They soon gathered a trail of more than 3,000 volunteers, including some of Winnipeg's most prominent citizens.

By now, 6,000 citizens have given their own time freely to the staging of one of the greatest sports spectacles ever to hit the Western Hemisphere.

The major objectives have been to display the finest facilities possible at Olympic standards, guarantee precise timing, accurate judging, efficient transportation and the utmost in excellence in every aspect of the Games.

The Pan-American Games Society has also planned to make visiting athletes and visitors feel at home, pleased with the housing arrangements, the welcome they receive, the food, and the overall hospitality.

Those working on the Games have foreseen the excitement all Canadians will experience when they are called upon to host thousands of visitors from the Americas.

The timing for Canadians to give a warm welcome couldn't be more perfect. July 22 - August 7 is Manitoba's sunny time, when crops are ripening and farmers are just between haying and harvest. School children and families are on vacation and Canadian football has not yet captured sports fans.

**Mayor Stephen Juba was the first to steer Winnipeg toward the games.**











# building the best

Winnipeg has been the noisiest, busiest, tensest centre of construction since 1965, when the first bulldozer snorted up to a Games site and chewed away at Manitoba's sticky, clay gumbo.

A steady driving force timed to the hour and guided by the finest talent in Western Canada, has resulted in international-standard facilities for every sports event, complete to the last detail.

Spectators can enjoy the Games knowing that all practice and playing sites are of the highest quality. They will also find easy transportation access and parking, attractive surroundings and all the necessary service outlets.

Winnipeg citizens take pride in the planning of the 17-site Games, noting that facilities at existing clubs and municipalities were utilized and augmented. The permanence of the structures and the wide distribution of sites has benefitted a great number of citizens.

Three major structures were built especially for the Pan-American Games:

- A \$2.7 million indoor pool is unequalled in North America. The 75' wide by 220' long pool serves three purposes at once with the use of a five-foot wide movable steel bulkhead. The steel frame separates a teaching section, swimming section and diving section when locked into place.

The 190-foot roof span is absent of annoying vertical beams; the building is air conditioned and heated by a warm air system; acoustics are perfected and lighting is concealed. High-lights include underwater lighting and music, four diving board heights up

to 10 meters, seating accommodation for 2,400 spectators and parking for 750 cars.

- Many new world records are expected as a direct result of a composition surface track of "Tartan." This is the first time the synthetic surface has been used in the Games and all times set by athletes are eligible for recognition under the sanction of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The four hundred meter track and field event runways and aprons provide identical competitive conditions for all participants at all times. The resin material provides a non-slip, all-weather track surface, impervious to spikes and cleats.

Located at the University of Manitoba campus, the 20,000 seat structure also features \$10,000 of precision Omega timing equipment.

- A 22-foot wide, 400-meter cycling track at the new velodrome is large enough to house a full-size soccer pitch in its center. Built of concrete, the straightway slants at eight degrees and the banking corners at 37 degrees.

- When executive director Jim Daly announced in Mexico City that the rowing course would cost \$63 million, the delegates looked twice at Winnipeg. Actually, the Games will utilize a perfectly straight three-mile section of the newly-constructed Greater Winnipeg Floodway, built to control the rampaging waters of the Red River.

The thirteen lane floodway, of which six will be used, is free from currents, well sheltered by mounds on either side and will hold 800 million gallons of water to a depth of ten feet.



Thousands of dollars have been funnelled into the improvement of existing facilities:

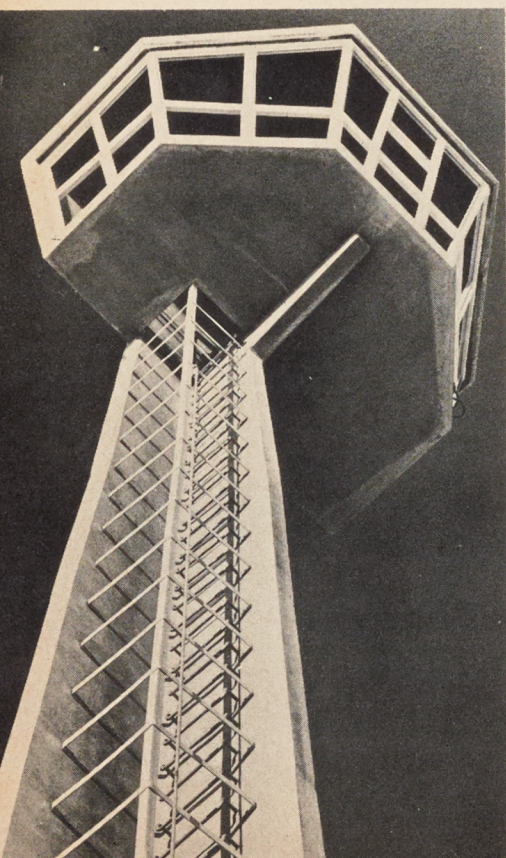
- \$44,000 in new courts and stands at the Winnipeg Canoe Club
- \$80,000 to boats, docks and clubhouses for yachting at Gimli, Manitoba
- \$82,000 to the Miller Road Shooting Ranges
- \$7,500 for the Winnipeg Trap and Skeet Club
- \$75,000 for the horse show and viewing stands at Assiniboia Downs and Bird's Hill Park
- \$7,000 of improved boxing and

wrestling rings, with dressing rooms and showers, at Winnipeg Auditorium

- \$10,000 to the St. James Civic Centre for gymnastics and judo

● Add moveable basketball and volleyball floors to the Civic Arena, a soccer field and stands to Alexander Park and major improvements to the Winnipeg Stadium. Then throw in 1,000 flagpoles, scoreboards at each event, judges stands and facilities for press, radio and television communication.

Spectators may well find it exciting enough to attend each event simply to see the outstanding facilities.

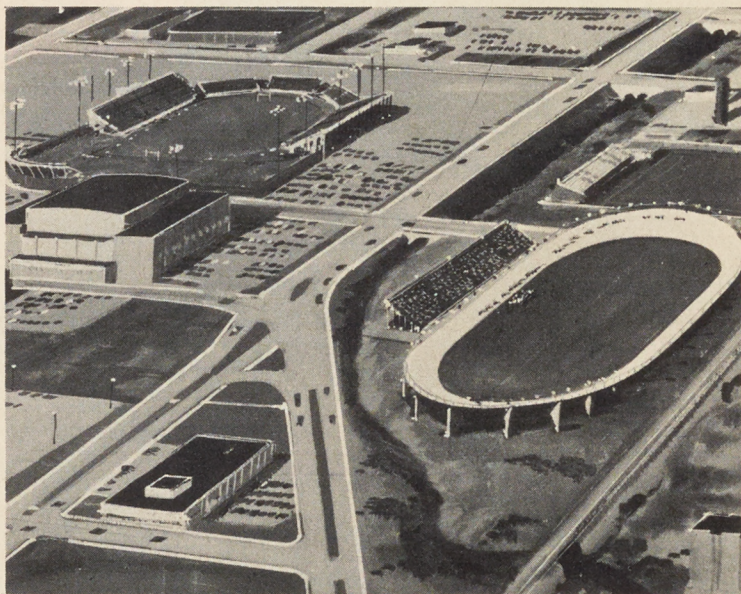


**Athletics timing tower  
houses \$10,000 of equipment**





# Welcome to Winnipeg



Enjoy the games, see our city and visit our province. We're proud to be hosts to the athletes, team officials, visitors and tourists who have come for the 5th Pan-American Games.

**WINNIPEG HYDRO/MANITOBA HYDRO**



# officials: international



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 Haiti—  
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# officials: fifth games



## **Fifth Pan-American Games**

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Morris Neaman

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Facilities—J. S. McMahon

Organization—D. C. Groff

Finance—Morris Neaman

Promotion—James Shore\*

Sports—Jack Hopwood

\*deceased June 9, 1967.





TO ALL PAN-AM VOLUNTEERS:

It is with deep appreciation and gratitude that I express my most sincere thanks to the many thousands of Pan-Am Volunteers whose hard work has been responsible for the success of the Pan-American Games.

Their untiring efforts over these many months have been invaluable and will be long remembered and appreciated by all of our citizens.

It has been an honour for me to serve as their President.

I also wish to thank the many firms who gave of their products and services which helped assure the success of our Games.

Yours sincerely,

W. C. RILEY,  
President.



## firms donating to the games

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an optical company (name not	Royal Typewriter Co.
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Gestetner (Canada) Ltd.	Limited
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I.B.M.	Xerox of Canada Ltd.
Kaiser Jeep of Canada Limited	







*The Fifth Pan-American Games begin officially when His Royal Highness, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, proclaims them open. It is both natural and appropriate for The Duke of Edinburgh to take part in an international athletic event. He is known throughout the world as an active sportsman and promoter of physical recreation. Born at Corfu, son of Prince Andrew of Greece, The Duke was an enthusiast for games and swimming from his earliest years. H.R.H. is still a lover of many kinds of sport including polo, flying, yachting and cricket. The Duke of Edinburgh has attended many international sports events: the Olympic games at Helsinki, 1952; the 1954 British Empire Games at Vancouver; the Olympic Games in Melbourne in 1956; the Commonwealth Games at Perth in November 1962; and the 8th British Empire and Commonwealth Games in August 1966 at Jamaica.*

**Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and  
His Royal Highness, Prince Philip the  
Duke of Edinburgh.**

Portrait by Karsh for the  
National Film Board of Canada



# The Duke

**His Royal Highness Prince Philip  
with famous yachtsman, Uffa Fox**



by Marguerite Peacocke  
whose works include "The Story of  
Buckingham Palace" and "The Life  
of Queen Mary".

At the age of 46 (on 21st June, 1967) the Duke of Edinburgh is probably the most widely-travelled member of Britain's Royal Family. Since childhood there has hardly been a year in which he has not visited several countries other than the one in which he was living at the time. During his school-days, mostly spent in Britain, his travels were confined to the Continent of Europe. As a young Naval officer his voyages took him all over the world.

Since his marriage to Princess Elizabeth in 1947, and particularly since her accession to the Throne in 1952, he has journeyed extensively throughout the Commonwealth and in many other parts of the world. In the course of his many expeditions, ranging from flying visits lasting only a few days to world tours which have kept him from home for months at a time, the Duke has paid official visits not only to independent Commonwealth countries, but also to many of the smallest territories.

## **Made A World-Wide Impression**

The warm welcome which the husband of Queen Elizabeth II has re-



ceived in all the countries he has visited has made a world-wide impression.

As the Duke accompanies the Queen on all her overseas visits and to all her more important official engagements in Britain, a certain amount of his life is necessarily devoted to attendance at ceremonial events and formal functions. Even on these occasions he contrives to convey to the crowds something of the friendliness of his personality, his sense of humour, his lively awareness of everything which goes on around him and his genuine interest in his fellow human beings and all that concerns them.

The Duke takes an active interest in scientific matters, particularly as they affect industrial development, medical research and defence. In fact, he is equally interested in everything which helps to provide a fuller and happier life for large numbers of ordinary people or promises a solution to some of the pressing problems of modern times.

#### **Enterprising Experiment**

Among the schemes which the Duke has launched is the Commonwealth Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities which resulted from a meeting of 50 industrialists and an equal number of trade unionists whom he invited to discuss the project with him at Buckingham Palace in 1954.

The Conference, held at Oxford two years later, was attended by 300 representatives, chosen from both sides of industry, two-thirds of them from overseas. This enterprising experiment proved so valuable that in the summer of 1960 the Duke flew to Canada to make preliminary arrangements for the similar conference which was held there in 1962. He is now working on plans for a third Conference, to be held in Canberra in 1968.

In his work for young people the Duke of Edinburgh has found great scope for his personal initiative. He himself was brought up partly under the orthodox educational systems represented by Cheam (one of Britain's oldest preparatory schools) and Bri-

tannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. At Gordonstoun School, in Scotland, where he spent the intervening years, and where his son the Prince of Wales, aged 18, is now Head Boy, he was educated by the then daringly experimental "Salem" methods of the school's first headmaster, Dr. Kurt Hahn, whose curriculum was expressly devised to teach boys to be self-reliant, to work together for a common end and to profit from opportunities for self-discovery.

It was to encourage such qualities as these in the younger generation that the Duke instituted what is known as the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, now open to girls as well as boys. Many of the candidates enrol through the established youth movements and cadet organization to which the Duke's Scheme has brought a new impetus and interest.

They qualify for the Awards by fulfilling certain tasks, competing, not against each other, but against a set standard of achievement for each age group, and already some hundreds of them have received the highest Award, the gold medal, from the Duke in person. Another of his efforts for young people was to inspire the Technical Training Week which was held throughout the Commonwealth and did much to bring home to youngsters and their parents the value of technical training.

#### **Limited Leisure**

The Duke of Edinburgh's extremely full public life leaves him with a limited amount of leisure which he prefers to devote to active forms of recreation. He has always been an enthusiastic sportsman and still plays an occasional game of cricket, although nowadays his favourite recreations are polo — which he plays regularly — sailing, shooting, and fishing and swimming.

He spends most of his weekends and all his holidays with Queen Elizabeth and their four children at one of their country homes, enjoying both the scope for outdoor exercise and the opportunities for leading the normal, simple life of a family man.



# The Queen

by Robert Rhodes James

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Queen Elizabeth II, as the Sovereign, is Head of the State and of every Department in the State. She makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, and is the fountain of honour, office, and justice, though in such matters constitutionally she acts on the advice of responsible Ministers.

The Government is "Her Majesty's Government," and Ministers are "Ministers of the Crown", who receive their seals of office from her personally, kiss hands upon appointment, and surrender their seals to her when they resign from the Government.

She is the head of the Armed Services; the Royal Navy goes to sea in "Her Majesty's Ships" and every officer in the Services holds the "Queen's Commission". She is head of the Church of England (although not

of the established Church of Scotland), and Bishops are appointed on her nomination.

In the courts of justice, prosecutions are made in the Queen's name, and are presided over by Her Majesty's Judges. Her approval is essential for all legislation, and she is the head of Parliament, which consists of the Sovereign, the Lords and the Commons.

Few of the Queen's power in Britain are, in fact, her personal responsibility, and her functions are mainly limited to the right to be consulted, the right to encourage and, if need be, to warn her Ministers. This influence, which is essentially a personal one, should not be underrated, but it must be emphasized that no real executive power lies in the hands of the Sovereign, and she, and her Ministers, are dependent upon Parliament for the provision of the money necessary for running the country.





She reigns, but does not rule; she has influence, but no power. She is above controversy; the strength of her position lies in the unwritten but unchallenged doctrine that "The Queen can do no wrong". When a great national triumph is being celebrated the people cheer the Queen; in the hour of disappointment and defeat they turn her Ministers out of office.

In the eyes of some outside observers, this is a curious situation, and the Queen's position as Head of the Commonwealth sometimes arouses even greater bewilderment among strangers, since the Commonwealth of Nations contains ten independent Republics — India, Pakistan, Ghana, Nigeria, Cyprus, Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana — which have their own constitutions and Presidents. Malaysia and Singapore have their own monarchical Heads of State, and Uganda, too, has its own Head of State, but like the Republics with Presidents they still recognise the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth.

### **Complete Independence**

It is necessary to interpose a certain amount of history on this matter. The complete independence of each member of the Commonwealth — or "Dominions" as they were then called — was formally signified by the Statute of Westminster in 1931, whereby the principal Parliaments of each nation were invested with sovereign and absolute control over all their national affairs. This enactment confirmed the definition of the Commonwealth countries agreed at the Imperial Conference of 1926 as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

A number of the Commonwealth nations have continued to regard the Queen as their Sovereign, and in these countries she exercises her responsi-

lities through a Governor-General, who is appointed by her after consultation with the Prime Minister of the country concerned. This is the situation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, The Gambia and Guyana. Barbados became independent on November 30, 1966, and has a Governor-General also. The Governor-General is the Queen's representative, and although his duties vary slightly in different countries, he fulfils the Queen's responsibilities in a similar manner to that in which she does in the United Kingdom, advised by the Government of the day.

The Governor-General, apart from numerous social obligations as the Queen's representative, invites the leaders of the majority party to form the Government, formally opens and ends Parliaments, signs regulations, and approves legislation. The acknowledgement of the role of the Queen is continued in other ways; the Australian Navy, for example, calls each warship "Her Majesty's Australian Ship —." From time to time the Queen visits each of the nations of the Commonwealth and herself fulfils some of the duties normally carried out on her behalf by the Governor-General, as when she opened the Canadian Parliament in 1957 as Queen of Canada.

### **Head of Commonwealth**

Each new nation moving from colonial to independent status has the right to choose its own form of government and its own destiny. Only a few territories have moved outside the Commonwealth on achieving independence, Burma in 1948, The Sudan in 1956, British Somaliland as part of Somalia in 1960, and the Maldive Islands in 1965. Every other new nation has either become a Republic and recognised the Queen as the head of the Commonwealth, or has chosen to regard the Queen as the titular head of the State, without in any way diminishing its own absolute, unfettered, independence.





Prince Edward and Prince Andrew

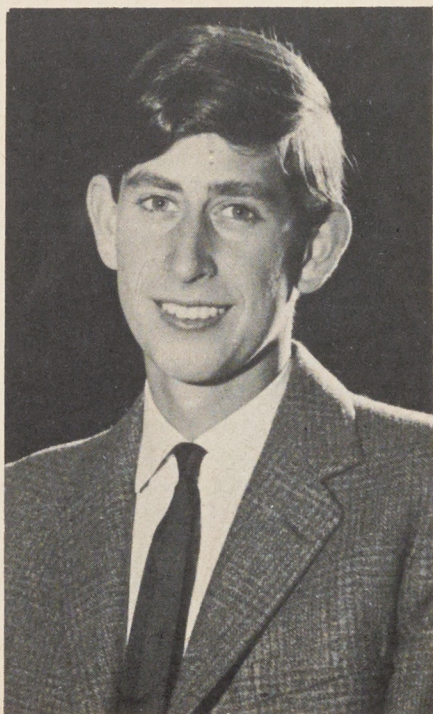
## The Royal Children

by Dorothy Laird

Scottish author and journalist who has written seven books on the Royal Family.

The four children of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh are fortunate that, in spite of their special position, they are members of a united and happy family. The Prince of Wales, who is 18 years old, is at present at Gordonstoun, the public school in Scotland at which his father was a pupil, and is soon to go to the University of Cambridge. Princess Anne, who is 16, is at Benenden, a famous girls' school in the South of England. Prince Andrew is seven years of age (he was born on February 19, 1960) and now has a companion in the nursery at Buckingham Palace, Prince Edward born on March 10, 1964.

Although the children, especially the Prince of Wales, will one day fill positions of great responsibility, the Queen and the Duke have made every effort to ensure that they should have much the same upbringing as other



Prince Charles, Prince of Wales



children, meeting as many of their contemporaries in other walks of life as possible.

Their parents know that a great deal of public attention will be an inescapable part of the children's lives in the future, and were determined, from the early childhood of the Prince of Wales, to ensure that their family should have as far as possible a quiet and unpublicized life as children, during which, in secure and happy surroundings, their characters could form on normal, healthy lines.

### Daily Family Life

The Royal children see much more of their parents than is generally supposed. Although Queen Elizabeth II is busy for many hours each day on her official duties and the Duke of Edinburgh's time is also fully occupied, the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne — when they are on holiday from school — and Prince Andrew and Prince Edward are with their parents for part of each day in Buckingham Palace, and with them virtually all the time when the Royal Family is at Windsor Castle, Sandringham or Balmoral.

The family shares its interests and pleasures and the fact that home life is harder to achieve makes it particularly sought-after and enjoyed. Because they are so much with their parents the children have learned, principally by example, how to meet and talk to all kinds of people.

The Queen and her husband also enjoy encouraging their children to share their special skills and interests. The Queen passes on much of her love of horses and riding — and Princess Anne is an eager pupil. The Duke encourages Prince Charles to sail and to play cricket and polo.

From films and photographs — some taken by the Queen, from books, and most of all, perhaps, from the stories they are told by their parents and the people they meet, the Prince of Wales and his sister have already learned a great deal about the world.









# olympic torch relay

The transferring of the Olympic torch from Sao Paulo, Brazil to the principle venue in Winnipeg, is both dramatic and meaningful.

The torch will be flown to New York and then to St. Paul, where it will be lit on the steps of the State Capitol, July 17 at 8 a.m. by Minnesota Governor Harold Le Vander.

In a ceremony signifying friendship among the participating Pan-American nations, the Governor hands the burning torch to ten young Indian students from Manitoba.

Chosen for their academic, athletic and citizenship qualities, the boys are fit representatives of Canadian athletes. Their 500-mile run will be divided into 80 miles a day with each man carrying the flaming torch for 15 minute stretches, four men to the hour.

The runners will be outfitted smartly in the Pan-American Games track and field outfits, consisting of white T-shirts, red running trunks, white crew socks and spikeless track shoes.

A cross section of reservations is represented in the relay team, as follows:

- Russell Abraham  
Ft. Alexander  
Dauphin College
- Ronald Bear  
Birdtail Sioux  
Birtle Residential School

- Charles Bittern  
Berens River  
Birtle Collegiate
- Patrick Bruyere  
Ft. Alexander  
Powerview Collegiate, Pine Falls
- William Chippaway  
Lake Manitoba Reserve  
Assiniboia Residential School
- Victor Harper  
Island Lake  
Birtle Residential School
- Milton Mallet  
Fisher River Reserve  
Birtle Collegiate
- William Marasty  
Peter Ballantyne Reserve  
Assiniboia Residential School
- Willard Muswagon  
Norway House Reserve  
Cranberry Portage Residential School
- John Nazzie  
God's Lake Reserve  
Birtle Collegiate
- Richard Stevenson  
Peguis Reserve  
Dauphin Collegiate
- Russell Tobacco  
Moose Lake Reserve  
Cranberry Portage Residential School

There are two spares in event that anything happens to keep one of the regulars from completing the 500-mile trek.



# medals



Winning records have been scored and broken for thousands of years. The earliest athlete to be recorded is the Greek, Corbeus who won the "Stade" race, 209.97 yards in the 14 Olympiad in 776 B.C. (This was after the revival of 884 B.C. by Ephitus of Elis.)

Since then, athletes have been champions of their time, recorded for history, and then topped by others.

Permanent proof of victory for a winner lies in the gold, silver or bronze Pan-American medal hung around his neck at the finish of an event. He has proven to be the best at that time . . . and thus he is a champion forever.

A total of 1,200 winning medals will be awarded during the Games and another 4,000 commemorative medals will be given to all participating athletes.

The presentation of medals is a proud and stirring experience for the winning athletes, their countrymen and the spectators.

Outstanding world-renowned athletes and officials present the medals while the country's national anthem echoes over the area. Each winning

country's national flag is hoisted up the flagpole to reign over the playing area until new winners are declared in a following event.

Medals to be cherished a lifetime are cast from Canada's rare supply of a special annealed bronze. The precious commodity is oxidized, giving the medals depth and relief in design, beauty in highlights and color permanency.

All medals are made from bronze, but those given to first winners have a gold finish. Second place medals are finished with silver.

The winning medals feature on one side, a symbol of the Pan-American Games International Organization, the Fifth Pan-American Games symbol and the laurel wreath of victory. The reverse side symbolizes the province with a Manitoba bison.

The Pan-American Games international torch dominates one side of the commemorative medal, and on the other, the Fifth Pan-American Games symbol, the Canadian Centennial symbol and the dates 1867-1967.

The medals are worthy examples of Canadian design and craftsmanship.





## The coffee that's put in... is the only flavour you take out!

If . . . you take it out in a Dow plastic cup. Then, you'll only taste the flavour of your early-morning coffee . . . never the cup! Dow plastic cups are made of a specially developed plastic. One that's completely free of taste, and able to take extreme temperature changes. Their unique ribbed design keeps your fingers cool, but your coffee hot.

So if you like to take out the same taste and flavour your restaurant puts in . . . insist on Dow plastic cups! They come crystal clear or china white. You'll know them by the trademark, "Dowcup" on the base. Another example of the quality and engineering that goes into every product made by Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited.





# opening ceremonies

The first real awakening to the significance of the Pan-American Games occurs at the traditional opening ceremonies.

As thousands of young athletes from 28 nations step proudly to the music of marching bands, the public will experience their first opportunity to welcome all competitors and wish them luck. They'll witness sportsmanship and achievement at its peak.

Pomp, pageantry and emotion are marked for the ceremony.

It begins with the Olympic torch sprint, on to the lighting of a continuous burning flame for the Games, and then to the release of 2,000 doves, signifying a period of peace between nations.

Dignitaries from each of the participating countries join others from Europe and Britain in the staging of the salute to the assemblage of young sports heroes.

His Royal Highness, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh declares the 5th Pan-American Games open, followed by a trumpet fanfare, the hoisting of the Pan-American Flag and salute of guns.

Whatever version Canadians may hold of their country, they will all know the feeling of oneness when Canada's 500 team members march into the stadium . . . and an overwhelming surge of pride will hit when a Canadian athlete takes the Pan-American oath on behalf of all participants.

The opening ceremonies set the stage for two weeks of stirring, exciting and tense competitions, played for the love of good sports and healthy challenges.

## **Opening Ceremonies Fifth Pan-American Games Winnipeg Stadium July 23, 1967.**


**2 p.m.**

Trumpet Fanfare  
500-voice choir  
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery  
Entry of massed pipes and drums  
17 Wing (Aux) R.C.A.F.  
The Queen's Own Cameron  
Highlanders of Canada  
Cadet Corps (402)  
City of Winnipeg Police  
Fort Garry Army & Navy Unit 60  
Khartum Temple  
Heather-Belle Ladies'  
Lord Selkirk District Boy Scouts  
Entry of massed brass and reed bands  
Headquarters, Training Command,  
Canadian Forces Base, Winnipeg  
H.M.C.S. Chippawa  
Royal Winnipeg Rifles  
British Columbia Beefeaters,  
Vancouver  
"O Canada"  
Selections by the choir and bands  
Intermission

**3 p.m.**

Trumpet Fanfare  
Arrival of H.R.H. The Prince Philip,  
Duke of Edinburgh  
Royal Salute  
"The Queen"  
Athletes enter stadium  
Address by president of the organizing  
committee for the 5th Pan-American  
Games, W. Culver Riley.  
Welcome address by the president of  
the Pan-American Sports Organization,  
General Jose de J. Clark F. Ing.





Opening address by His Royal Highness, the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

Hoisting of the Pan-American Flag.

Salute of Guns.

Anthem "One World".

Arrival of the Pan-American Torch.

Lighting of the Flame.

Deliverance of the Pan-American

Oath:

"In the name of all competitors I promise that we will take part in these Pan-American Games respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honour of our teams."

Release of doves.

National Anthem.

Fly-past of Royal Canadian Air Force

"Golden Centennaires".





## tracing the games

The Olympic Games are most often regarded as the father of modern sports, but there were many other games that played a very influential role in international events.

- The Nemean Games (Biennial) were held for hundreds of years starting 516 B.C.

- The Isthmian Games (on the Isthmus Corinth) were held on the first and third year of each Olympiad starting about 523 B.C. and were continued until Christianity became the religion of the Roman Empire.

- The father of the modern Olympic Games was Baron Pierre de Coubertin (1863-1937) who was a brilliant educator and a scholar. He concluded that one of the reasons for the glory of the "Golden Age of Greece" was the emphasis on physical culture and athletic events at frequent intervals.

In 1894, he summoned an international conference at the Sorbonne in Paris, attended by representatives of nine different nations. The first Olympiad was held under the patronage of the King of Greece in 1896 in Athens, in a new marble stadium specially constructed for that purpose.

- In 1896, in the first Olympic Games in Athens, James Connolly of Boston became the first modern Olympic champion when he won the triple jump.

- The ancient Olympic Games consisted of the following events: sprint, discus, javelin, broad jump, boxing,

wrestling, pentathlon and, introduced at a much later date during the zenith of the Roman Empire, chariot racing.

The ancient games started as a one day event but by the end of the 15th Olympiad, had extended to a full week of sport and revelry.

- In 1924, a separate cycle of Winter Olympic Games was initiated at Chamonix, France.

- Tracing its genesis to World War II, the Pan-American Games first started as an idea in the minds of the Argentine Olympic Committee.

Realizing that the 12th Olympiad could not be held in Japan because of the war, Argentina hosted a meeting of Olympic committees from 16 western hemisphere nations in 1940.

After three days of meeting it was decided to initiate the Pan-American Games in 1942, modelled after the Olympic Games and held every four years between Olympiads.

World War II forced cancellation of the 1942 and the 1946 Games.

Other considerations ruled out 1950 and it was not until February 27, 1951, that the first Pan-American Games were held in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The program has grown from 19 sports in 1951 to 23 in 1967.

This year, largely because of the impending 1968 Olympics in Mexico City, the field of entries from an all time high of 27 countries is expected to be almost twice that of the original 2,000 in Buenos Aires.



# the fifth games

The Fifth Pan-American Games are being staged in Canada for the first time in the 20-year history of the Games.

They are the largest sporting event ever staged in North America — topping the preceding 1954 British Empire Games in Vancouver, and the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles in 1932.

Staged every four years, one year prior to the world Olympic Games, the Pan-American Games were first held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, with subsequent Games held in Mexico City, Chicago and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

More than 3,500 athletes from up to 33 eligible countries throughout the Western Hemisphere will compete in over 400 events. Twenty-three sports, including exhibition events in softball and canoeing will be featured — more sports than were on the program at Tokyo.

At last count, 18 countries have indicated a definite commitment to participate and the Pan-American Games Society is expecting a final figure of 28 when all entries are in 30 days prior to the Games.

Entries are sure to include North and South America's top athletes, all gunning for Pan-Am titles leading to Olympic medals. Many of the Canadian athletes will be familiar to hometown fans due to the progressive competitions over a four-year period. A budding athlete can proceed from the Canadian Summer Games to the

British Empire Commonwealth Games, to the Pan-American Games and on to the Summer Olympics.

The top authority on rules for each international sports governing body will travel to Winnipeg for the actual running of the Games. Many amateur sporting officials from countries outside the Western Hemisphere are coming to Canada at their own expense to act as referees and judges of the events.

Referees for many sports are now being trained and brought up to international standards, resulting in comprehensive experience and higher qualifications for Canadian officials. No official will judge an event in which his own countryman is involved.

Just prior to the Games, officials from every sport will attend clinics where rule interpretations will be clearly explained, guaranteeing efficient operation and consistent judging.

The Pan-American Games Society in Winnipeg is responsible for organizing the facilities and necessary ingredients for each sports event. It carries no responsibility for the actual running of the events, nor does it have any connection with Canada's athletic team.





# symbols



The official symbol of the Pan-American Games features the Olympic Torch circled by the five Olympic rings.

The motto "America-Espirito-Sport-Fraternite" means "the American spirit of friendship through sports." It includes the four major languages of the Western Hemisphere—English, Spanish, Portuguese and French.



A special symbol to promote the 5th Pan-American Games was designed by Bill Mayrs, Winnipeg designer-artist, to communicate the idea of a major sporting event in Canada.

It represents a stylized athlete with a Canadian maple leaf (national emblem) on his shirt, stretching out his arms in a sign of welcome to the athletes and visitors travelling from all Pan-American nations. It has become tagged "Winnipeg's pep pill" and is found on every type of item imaginable — trucks, sweaters, place mats, buildings and souvenirs.



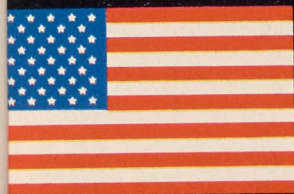
The Olympic symbol, five interlaced circles, represents the ties among the five major continents of the world. At least one of the colors of the rings — blue, yellow, black, green, and red — appears in the flag of every country. This symbol appears on the Olympic flag.

The motto of the Olympic Games is "Citius, Altius, Fortius," which frequently appears under the symbol. It means "Swifter, higher, stronger."





# Great-West Life



break world records. Excel. Enjoy the excitement and warm hospitality of Winnipeg. This is our wish to the athletes taking part in the Fifth Pan-American Games. We hope '67 will be a year for you

to remember. It will be for us. It's our 75th Anniversary. Throughout Canada and the United States it is our privilege to cover the tomorrows of over one million policyholders. Their future is our business today!



the Great-West Life Assurance Company, Head Office Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.



# predictions by matheson

Sports writers are never wrong, of course. This point should be made right off the top, at the outset, quickly and with feeling. If you don't believe it, don't bother reading on, turn the page and examine the paid ads, which are never wrong, either.

A sports writer will predict that



By Jack Matheson  
Sports Editor of The Winnipeg Tribune

Team A will beat Team B and somehow it doesn't happen, so the phone jangles and letters come in from distraught customers. It wasn't that the sports writer was wrong, it was the stars that were out of line, or perhaps the unseen hand again.

Nations may rise and fall, then rise again; civilization may slip quietly into its twilight; all sorts of things may happen that will affect mankind. But don't blame the sports writers when Team B pulls a fast one.

Now that you know, what about the Pan-American Games? Somebody has to handicap the horses. The public demands to know what to expect, and so does the editor of this fine souvenir booklet, who was the one who mentioned predictions in the first place. Remember, if it's a pea-picker from Bogota and not Don Schollander who makes the big splash in Pan-Am swimming, don't blame a poor, overworked writer.

The United States will win the Pan-American Games, forsooth. This is to say the Americans will win most of the Gold Medals, and that's what the Pan-American Games are all about. They're practically assured of eight events, but they may win 10 and 12 wouldn't necessarily be out of reach.

Don't ask me how I know. You know how touchy newspapermen are about their dearly beloved sources.

This is how the teams will finish, some time around sundown on the 7th of August:

● **Athletics** (make that track and field)—The U.S., no sweat, then quite possibly Canada.

● **Baseball** — Cuba, whether the U.S. State Dept. likes it or not, followed by the U.S., who invented the game.



● **Basketball**—The U.S. can't be denied, with or without Lew Alcindor. Brazil will finish second because they lead all countries in consumption of jumping beans.

● **Boxing**—Watch Jamaica. If it isn't Jamaica, where the rum comes from, it will be the U.S., where Cassius Clay comes from.

● **Cycling**—Trinidad, by a short spoke. The Mexicans are coming on strong here, and it could be close.

● **Diving**—The U.S. and Canada, one-two. No others need apply.

● **Swimming**—Same finish, except the space between first and second may be wider here.

● **Equestrian**—Canada, and how does that grab you? Mexico will be next best, according to a horse I know.

● **Fencing**—Take Mexico, U.S. and Canada, then toss a coin. Probably the U.S., though.

● **Field hockey**—Ice hockey, field hockey, ballroom hockey, it doesn't matter much. Canada will shock a lot of people by winning, with the Mexicans next.

● **Gymnastics**—The U.S., then Canada, and it might even be a photo finish.

● **Judo**—U.S. and Canada again, one-two and side by side, as usual.

● **Rowing**—The U.S. looks like the power this year, although Canada likes this event and could push the Americans. Mexico won't be far away, either.

● **Shooting**—Canada specializes in this event, and this is our best bet for the top of the dais.

● **Soccer**—Bet on any Latin-American country, but bet most on Mexico. Ole!

● **Tennis**—If they send the right people, Mexico could win. Puerto Rico needs some watching here, too.

● **Volleyball**—The U.S. team is practically unbeatable, as long as the Russians aren't around, but Canada may surprise some people.

● **Water Polo**—Latins aren't only good lovers, they like water polo. Make it Brazil or Peru.

● **Weight-lifting**—Score this one for little Dutch Antilles, but don't ask why. The Americans will finish second, if they don't finish first.

● **Wrestling**—How about Cuba again? But if the Americans are as strong as some say they'll be, they might be eating Cuban Lunch.

● **Yachting**—Brazil, of all people, so don't ever think about Brazil as an underdeveloped country again, with all those yachts. The U.S. will be close, so will Canada and Bermuda.

Jim Daly, the Big Push, stood up a while back and said that the only record that's safe in these Pan-Am Games is the 8:11 Ralph Boston owns in the long jump. He said there'll be new records in the 100 metres, the 200 metres, the 400 metres, the 1,500 metres, the 100 metre hurdles and the 400 metre hurdles.

That just about takes in everything, and Jim Daly should know. If he's wrong, nobody will ask for his scalp or phone him at dinner time and call him unprintable things. They only do that to sports writers, apparently, and they shouldn't.

Sports writers are never wrong. It's the event that's wrong, not the writer.



# DISCOVER canada

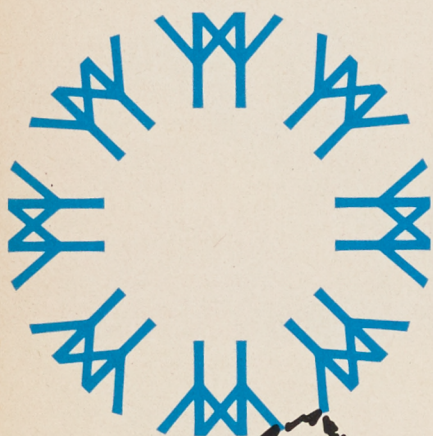
the  ay

## WE DID

This year the world is discovering Canada and on its 100th birthday, Canada is showing a multitude of treasures to her visitors. The Hudson's Bay Company, now in its 297th year, salutes Canada with a vast array of exciting Canadian merchandise. **EXPLORE OUR CANADIANA SHOP**, Main Floor; An intriguing, colorful boutique, brimming with Canadian art and handicrafts, wood carvings, jewelry, pottery, and a wonderful collection of Eskimo and Indian crafts.

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*Hudson's Bay Company*  
INCORPORATED 25<sup>th</sup> MAY 1670





# PROGRAM OF EVENTS V PAN-AMERICAN GAMES, WINNIPEG, CANADA

**sunday, july 23**

## opening ceremonies

2:00 pm (Parade of Athletes)  
6:00 pm Baseball—  
Portage la Prairie



7:00 pm Baseball—Winnipeg,  
Carman  
7:30 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena

**monday, july 24**

2:00 pm Baseball—Winnipeg  
Portage la Prairie  
7:00 pm Baseball—Carman  
5:00 pm Basketball

10:00 am Water Polo  
2:00 pm Water Polo  
7:00 pm Water Polo

9:00 pm Cycling Sprints &  
Pursuits



10:00 am Tennis—  
continuous play

10:30 am Field Hockey  
6:30 pm Field Hockey



9:00 am Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena  
8:00 pm Volleyball—Tec Voc

2:00 pm Football  
7:00 pm Football

7:30 pm Wrestling Bouts

2:00 pm Men's Compulsory  
Gymnastic Exercises



2:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
3:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
7:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
9:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds

9:00 am Rifle & Pistol  
2:00 pm Rifle & Pistol

**tuesday, july 25**

2:00 pm Baseball—Winnipeg,  
Portage la Prairie  
7:00 pm Baseball—Carman

10:30 am Field Hockey Game  
6:30 pm Field Hockey Game

9:00 pm Cycling Sprints &  
Pursuits



3:30 pm Water Polo Game  
7:00 pm Women's 3 Metre  
Diving (preliminaries)  
9:00 pm Water Polo Game

8:00 am Equestrian—Dressage  
(continuous)

10:00 am Tennis—  
continuous play

2:00 pm Football Game  
4:30 pm Football Game  
8:00 pm Football Game



9:00 am Volleyball—Tec Voc  
2:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena  
8:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena

2:00 pm Women's Compulsory  
Gymnastic Exercises  
8:00 pm Women's Compulsory  
Gymnastic Exercises

7:30 pm Wrestling Bouts

10:00 am Women's 3 Metre  
Diving (preliminaries)  
2:00 pm Women's 200 Metre  
Freestyle (heats)  
Men's 100 Metre  
Freestyle (heats)



2:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
3:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
7:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
9:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds



## wednesday, july 26



2:00 pm Baseball—Winnipeg,  
Portage la Prairie  
7:00 pm Baseball—Winnipeg,  
Carman

9:00 am Basketball  
6:30 pm Basketball

9:00 pm Cycling Sprints &  
Pursuits



9:30 am Men's Foil Individual  
Fencing  
2:30 pm Men's Foil Individual  
Fencing  
7:30 pm Men's Foil Individual  
Fencing

11:00 am Women's 200 Metre  
Breaststroke (heats)  
Men's 200 Metre  
Butterfly (heats)  
Women's 200 Metre  
Backstroke (heats)

1:00 pm Water Polo Game

4:00 pm Women's 3 Metre  
Diving FINAL

7:00 pm Women's 200 Metre  
Freestyle FINAL

Men's 100 Metre  
Freestyle FINAL

Women's 200 Metre  
Breaststroke FINAL

Men's 200 Metre  
Butterfly FINAL

Women's 200 Metre  
Backstroke FINAL

9:00 pm Water Polo Game



10:30 am Field Hockey  
6:30 pm Field Hockey

2:00 pm Football  
7:00 pm Football



2:00 pm Men's Optional  
Gymnastic Exercises  
8:00 pm Men's Optional  
Gymnastic Exercises



9:00 am Rifle & Pistol  
2:00 pm Rifle & Pistol



10:00 am Tennis—  
continuous play

7:30 pm Wrestling Bouts



1:00 pm Yachting:  
Lightning  
Flying Dutchman  
Snipe  
Finn



2:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
3:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
7:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
9:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds

## thursday, july 27

2:00 pm Baseball—Winnipeg  
7:00 pm Baseball—Carman

9:00 pm Cycling Sprints &  
Pursuits



9:30 am Men's Sabre  
Individual Fencing  
2:30 pm Men's Sabre  
Individual Fencing  
7:30 pm Men's Sabre  
Individual Fencing

10:30 am Field Hockey  
6:30 pm Field Hockey

10:00 am Tennis—  
continuous play



9:00 am Volleyball—Tec Voc  
2:00 am Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena  
8:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena  
7:30 pm Wrestling FINALS



1:00 pm Yachting:  
Lightning  
Flying Dutchman  
Snipe  
Finn



2:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
3:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
7:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
9:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds



9:00 am Rifle & Pistol  
2:00 pm Rifle & Pistol

2:00 pm Women's Optional  
Gymnastic Exercises  
8:00 pm Women's Optional  
Gymnastic Exercises

2:00 pm Football  
4:30 pm Football  
8:00 pm Football



10:00 am Men's 100 Metre  
Backstroke (heats)  
Women's 100 Metre  
Backstroke (heats)  
Men's 200 Metre  
Individual Medley  
(heats)  
Women's 400 Metre  
Freestyle (heats)  
Men's 400 Metre  
Freestyle Relay (heats)  
1:00 pm Men's 3 Metre Diving  
(preliminaries)  
4:00 pm Water Polo Game  
7:00 pm Men's 100 Metre  
Backstroke FINAL  
Women's 100 Metre  
Backstroke FINAL  
Men's 200 Metre  
Individual Medley  
FINAL  
Women's 400 Metre  
Freestyle FINAL  
Men's 400 Metre Free-  
style Relay FINAL  
9:00 pm Water Polo Game





## friday, july 28



2:00 pm Baseball—Winnipeg,  
Portage la Prairie  
7:00 pm Baseball—Winnipeg,  
Carman



9:00 pm Cycling Sprints &  
Pursuits



9:30 am Men's Foil Team  
Fencing  
2:30 pm Men's Foil Team  
Fencing  
7:30 pm Men's Foil Team  
Fencing



10:30 am Field Hockey  
6:30 pm Field Hockey

2:00 pm Football Game  
7:00 pm Football Game



2:00 pm Men's & Women's  
Individual Gymnastic  
FINALS - Winnipeg Arena  
8:00 pm Men's & Women's  
Individual Gymnastic  
FINALS - Winnipeg Arena



9:00 am Rifle & Pistol  
2:00 pm Rifle & Pistol

10:00 am Tennis—  
continuous play



9:00 am Volleyball—Tec Voc  
2:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena  
8:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena



7:00 pm Weightlifting—  
Bantamweight



1:00 pm Yachting:  
Lightning  
Flying Dutchman  
Snipe  
Finn



2:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
3:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
7:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds  
9:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition  
Grounds

## saturday, july 29



2:00 pm Men's 100 Metre  
(heats)  
Men's 400 Metre  
(heats)  
Men's 10,000 Metres  
FINAL  
Men's Javelin FINAL  
Men's Shot Put FINAL  
Women's 100 Metre  
(heats)  
Women's Discus FINAL  
Women's Pentathlon  
(1st day):  
80 Metre Hurdles  
Shot Put  
High Jump



2:00 pm Baseball—Winnipeg,  
Carman, Portage la Prairie  
7:00 pm Baseball—Carman



10:00 am Equestrian—3-day  
event (Dressage)  
(continuous)



9:30 am Men's Sabre Team  
Fencing  
2:30 pm Men's Sabre Team  
Fencing  
7:30 pm Men's Sabre Team  
Fencing

10:30 am Field Hockey  
6:30 pm Field Hockey

2:00 pm Football  
4:30 pm Football  
8:00 pm Football



9:00 am Rifle & Pistol  
2:00 pm Rifle & Pistol



9:30 am Water Polo Game  
11:00 am Men's 200 Metre  
Freestyle (heats)  
Women's 100 Metre  
Butterfly (heats)  
Men's 200 Metre  
Breastroke (heats)  
Women's 800 Metre  
Freestyle (heats)  
Men's 400 Metre  
Individual Medley  
(heats)

1:30 pm Water Polo Game  
3:00 pm Men's 3 Metre Diving  
FINAL



7:00 pm Men's 200 Metre  
Freestyle FINAL  
Women's 100 Metre  
Butterfly FINAL  
Men's 200 Metre  
Breastroke FINAL  
Women's 800 Metre  
Freestyle FINAL  
Men's 400 Metre  
Individual Medley  
FINAL



9:00 pm Water Polo Game

10:00 am Tennis—  
continuous play



9:00 am Volleyball—Tec Voc  
2:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena  
8:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena



1:30 pm Weightlifting—  
Featherweight  
7:00 pm Weightlifting—  
Lightweight



## saturday, july 29 (cont.)



11:00 am Skeet Shooting

1:30 pm Men's 10,000 Metres  
—K2  
—K1  
—C2  
—C1



1:00 pm Yachting:  
Lightning  
Flying Dutchman  
Snipe  
Finn



2:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition Grounds  
3:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition Grounds  
7:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition Grounds  
9:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition Grounds

## sunday, july 30



2:00 pm Men's 400 Metre Hurdles (heats)  
Men's 3,000 Metre Steeplechase FINAL  
Men's 100 Metre FINAL  
Men's 400 Metre FINAL  
Men's 20,000 Metre Walk FINAL  
Men's High Jump FINAL  
Women's 80 Metre Hurdles (heats)  
Women's 100 Metres FINAL  
Women's Pentathlon (final day):  
Long Jump  
200 Metres



10:00 am Tennis—  
continuous play



9:00 am Women's 10 Metre Diving (preliminaries)  
11:00 am Women's 100 Metre Freestyle (heats)  
Men's 100 Metre Breaststroke (heats)  
Women's 200 Metre Individual Medley (heats)  
Men's 400 Metre Freestyle (heats)  
Women's 400 Metre Medley Relay (heats)  
3:00 pm Women's 10 Metre Diving FINAL  
7:00 pm Women's 100 Metre Freestyle FINAL  
Men's 100 Metre Breaststroke FINAL  
Women's 200 Metre Individual Medley FINAL  
Men's 400 Metre Freestyle FINAL  
Women's 400 Metre Medley Relay FINAL  
9:00 pm Water Polo Game



10:00 am Equestrian—3-day event (endurance phase) (continuous)

2:00 pm Football  
7:00 pm Football



1:30 pm Men's 500 Metres/K2  
Women's 500 Metres/K1  
Men's 1,000 Metres/C1  
Men's 1,000 Metres/K1  
Women's 500 Metres/K2  
Men's 1,000 Metres/C2  
Men's 1,000 Metres/K2  
Women's 500 Metres/K4  
Men's 500 Metres/K1  
Men's 1,000 Metres/K4



9:00 am Volleyball—Tec. Voc  
2:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg Arena  
8:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg Arena

1:30 pm Weightlifting—  
Middleweight  
7:00 pm Weightlifting—  
Light Heavyweight

2:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition Grounds  
3:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition Grounds  
7:30 pm Softball—Old Exhibition Grounds  
9:00 pm Softball—Old Exhibition Grounds



## monday, july 31



7:00 pm Baseball—Winnipeg,  
Carman

9:00 am Cycling Road Race

2:00 pm Equestrian—3-day  
event (Stadium  
Jumping)

9:30 am Women's Foil  
Individual Fencing  
2:30 pm Women's Foil  
Individual Fencing  
7:30 pm Women's Foil  
Individual Fencing

10:30 am Field Hockey  
6:30 pm Field Hockey

2:00 pm Football  
7:00 pm Football



1:30 pm Judo—Featherweight  
7:00 pm Judo—Heavyweight

9:00 am Water Polo Game  
11:00 am Men's 100 Metre  
Butterfly (heats)  
Women's 100 Metre  
Breaststroke (heats)  
Men's 200 Metre  
Backstroke (heats)  
Women's 200 Metre  
Butterfly (heats)  
Men's 800 Metre Free-  
style Relay (heats)

3:00 pm Men's 10 Metre Diving  
(preliminaries)

7:00 pm Men's 100 Metre  
Butterfly FINAL  
Women's 100 Metre  
Breaststroke FINAL  
Men's 200 Metre  
Backstroke FINAL  
Women's 200 Metre  
Butterfly FINAL  
Men's 800 Metre  
Freestyle Relay—  
FINAL

9:00 pm Water Polo Game



9:00 am Volleyball—Tec Voc  
2:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena  
8:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena



1:30 pm Weightlifting—  
Middle Heavyweight  
7:00 pm Weightlifting—  
Heavyweight



1:00 pm Yachting:  
Lightning  
Flying Dutchman  
Snipe  
Finn

## tuesday, august 1

6:00 pm Men's 200 Metre  
(heats)  
Men's 800 Metre  
(heats)  
Men's 400 Metre  
Hurdles FINAL  
Men's Discus FINAL  
Men's Triple Jump  
FINAL  
Women's 200 Metre  
(heats)  
Women's 80 Metre  
Hurdles FINAL  
Women's Javelin  
FINAL  
Men's Decathlon  
(1st day):  
100 Metres  
Long Jump  
Shot Put  
High Jump  
400 Metres

7:00 pm Baseball—Winnipeg,  
Carman

1:30 pm Basketball  
6:30 pm Basketball



9:30 am Men's Epee Individual  
Fencing  
2:30 pm Men's Epee Individual  
Fencing  
7:30 pm Men's Epee Individual  
Fencing



9:30 am Water Polo Game  
11:00 am Women's 400 Metre  
Freestyle Relay (heats)  
Men's 1500 Metre  
Freestyle (heats)  
Women's 400 Metre  
Individual Medley  
(heats)  
Men's 400 Metre  
Medley Relay (heats)



3:00 pm Water Polo Game  
7:00 pm Women's 400 Metre  
Freestyle Relay FINAL  
Men's 1500 Metre  
Freestyle FINAL  
Men's 10 Metre Diving  
FINAL  
Women's 400 Metre  
Individual Medley  
FINAL  
Men's 400 Metre  
Medley Relay FINAL  
9:30 pm Water Polo Game





## tuesday, august 1 (cont.)



2:00 pm Boxing Bouts  
7:00 pm Boxing Bouts



1:30 pm Judo—Middleweight  
7:00 pm Judo—Light  
Heavyweight



10:30 am Field Hockey  
6:30 pm Field Hockey

9:00 am Volleyball—Tec Voc



2:00 pm Football  
7:00 pm Football



1:00 Yachting:  
Lightning  
Flying Dutchman  
Snipe  
Finn

## wednesday, august 2



6:00 pm Men's 110 Metre  
Hurdles (heats)  
Men's 5,000 Metre  
FINAL  
Men's 200 Metre  
FINAL  
Men's 800 Metre  
FINAL  
Women's 200 Metre  
FINAL  
Women's Long Jump  
FINAL  
Men's Decathlon  
(final day):  
110 Metre Hurdles  
Discus  
Pole Vault  
Javelin  
1,500 Metres



9:30 am Women's Foil Team  
Fencing  
2:30 pm Women's Foil Team  
Fencing  
7:30 pm Women's Foil Team  
Fencing



10:30 am Field Hockey  
6:30 pm Field Hockey



1:00 pm Football  
4:30 pm Football  
8:00 pm Football



2:00 pm Baseball—Winnipeg  
7:00 pm Baseball—Carman

2:00 pm Judo—Lightweight



8:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena

10:00 am Basketball



2:00 pm Boxing Bouts  
7:00 pm Boxing Bouts

1:00 pm Yachting:  
Lightning  
Flying Dutchman  
Snipe  
Finn

## thursday, august 3

6:30 pm Basketball



7:00 pm Judo—Open  
8:30 am Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena  
1:30 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg  
Arena



2:00 pm Boxing Bouts  
7:00 pm Boxing Bouts



9:30 am Men's Epee Team  
Fencing  
2:30 pm Men's Epee Team  
Fencing  
7:30 pm Men's Epee Team  
Fencing



6:00 pm Rowing—  
Four oars with cox  
(heats)  
Pair oars without  
Cox (heats)  
Single Sculls  
(heats)  
Pair oars with cox  
(heats)  
Four oars without  
(heats)  
cox (heats)  
Double Sculls  
Eight oars (heats)



10:30 am Field Hockey  
6:30 pm Field Hockey

7:30 pm Football  
8:30 pm Football



## friday, august 4

6:00 pm Men's 110 Metre Hurdles FINAL  
Men's 1500 Metre (heats)  
Men's 4 x 100 Metre (heats)  
Men's 4 x 400 Metre (heats)  
Men's 50,000 Metre Walk FINAL  
Men's Long Jump FINAL  
Men's Hammer FINAL  
Women's 800 Metre (heats)  
Women's 4 x 100 Metre (heats)  
Women's High Jump FINAL



8:00 pm Football

6:00 pm Rowing:  
Four oars with cox (heats)  
Pair oars without cox (heats)  
Single sculls (heats)  
Pair oars with cox (heats)  
Four oars without cox (heats)  
Double sculls (heats)  
Eight oars (heats)



10:00 am Basketball



2:00 pm Boxing Bouts  
7:00 pm Boxing Bouts



8:00 pm Volleyball—Winnipeg Arena

## saturday, august 5

2:00 pm Men's Marathon FINAL  
Men's 4 x 100 Metre FINAL  
Men's 1500 Metre FINAL  
Men's 4 x 400 Metre FINAL  
Men's Pole Vault FINAL  
Women's 800 Metre FINAL  
Women's 4 x 100 Metre FINAL  
Women's Shot Put FINAL



7:00 pm Boxing Bouts

6:00 pm Rowing:  
Four oars with Cox FINAL  
Pair oars without cox FINAL  
Single Sculls FINAL  
Pair oars with cox FINAL  
Four oars without cox FINAL  
Double sculls FINAL  
Eight oars FINAL



9:00 am Basketball  
7:30 pm Basketball



## sunday, august 6

9:00 am Equestrian—Nation's Cup  
2:00 pm Equestrian—Nation's Cup (Closing Ceremonies)  
2:00 pm Closing Ceremonies



8:00 pm Football  
Winnipeg Stadium



**the CBC Presents FULL COVERAGE**

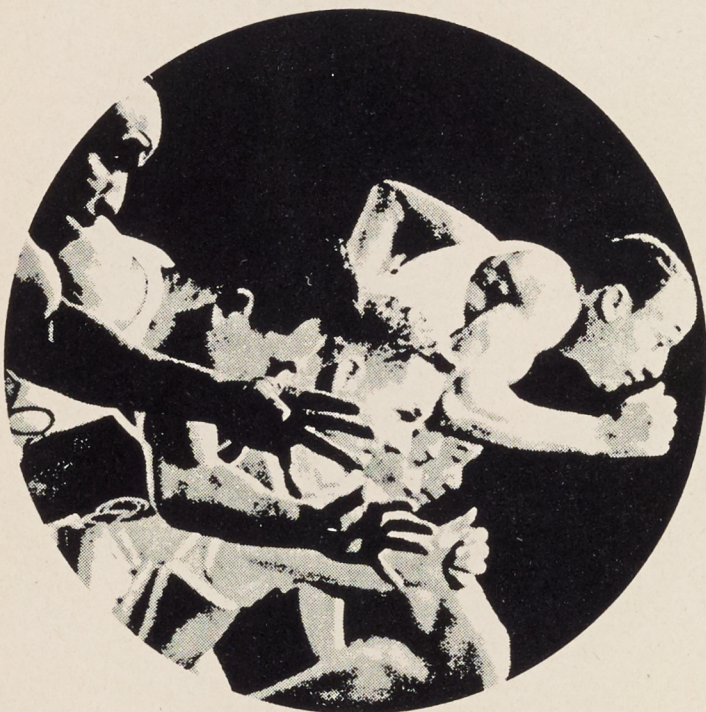


**of the 1967 PAN-AMERICAN  
GAMES coast to coast from  
Winnipeg, Canada, July 23**

**to August 6. CBWT Channel 6  
CBW Radio—Dial 990, high-  
lights on CBWFT Channel 3.**



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**CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION**



# tickets



Ticket takers at most Pan-Am events won't be scurrying to look for buyers. In fact, they'll be turning sports fans away . . . and urging them to buy tickets immediately for other events.

**Caution:** Order or purchase your tickets NOW. Write to Box 1435, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba, listing the events, sessions, number of tickets and price, and enclose a money order or cheque.

Tickets may be purchased directly from the Hudson's Bay ticket office, Portage and Osborne, telephone 775-8341.

During the Games, all unsold tickets will be available at the respective sites just prior to each event.

Schedules of team events are subject to change, dependent upon final entries. Ticket-holders for these events will be given priority on seating when there is a time change.

Ticket sales are recorded on an IBM computer, enabling officials to keep an accurate record of sales to date. The computer also detects incorrect orders where prices and events do not match.

## VOUCHERS

Six months prior to the Games, \$1.00 vouchers were sold, allowing holders to purchase tickets before sales were open to the public. The vouchers are still valid at face value for purchase of tickets during the Games.

## TRAINING PASSES

Here is an opportunity to watch the World's Best train and exercise. A \$4 pass buys entry at many locations for the best "do-it-yourself" training lesson available. Take the children on a tour at little cost.

## TICKET PRICES

**Opening Ceremonies**—Reserved Seats: \$10.00, \$8.00, \$5.00, \$3.00.

**Athletics**—Reserved Seats: \$3.50. End Zone (Rush) \$1.50, \$1.00; Preliminaries: \$2.00.

**Baseball**—Reserved Seats: Preliminaries \$2.00, \$1.00; Semi's & Finals \$3.00, \$2.00.

**Basketball**—Reserved Seats: Afternoon \$2.00, \$1.00; Evening \$3.00, \$2.00.

**Boxing**—Reserved Seats: Afternoon \$2.00, \$1.00; Evening \$3.00, \$2.00.

**Canoeing**—General Admission: Per Car \$2.00; Per Person \$1.00.

**Cycling**—Reserved Seats: Velodrome \$3.00; Whiteshell NO CHARGE.

**Equestrian**—General Admission: \$2.00.

**Fencing**—General Admission: \$1.00 per day.

**Field Hockey**—General Admission: \$0.50 per game.

**Football: (Soccer)**—Reserved Seats: Afternoon \$2.00, \$1.00; Evening, Semi-Finals, Finals \$3.00, \$2.00.

**Gymnastics**—General Admission: Afternoon \$1.00; Evening \$2.00.

**Judo**—General Admission: Afternoon \$1.00; Evening \$2.00.

**Rowing**—General Admission: Per Car \$2.00; Per Person \$1.00.

**Shooting—Rifle & Pistol**—General Admission \$1.00; **Shooting—Skeet**—General Admission \$1.00.

**Softball**—\$1.25

**Swimming, Diving, Water Polo**—Reserved Seats: Morning \$1.50; Afternoon \$2.50; Evening \$3.50.

**Tennis**—No Reserved Seats: 1st and 2nd Day \$1.50; 3rd to 7th Day \$2.50.

**Volleyball**—Reserved Seats—Afternoon \$2.00, \$1.00; Evening \$3.00, \$2.00.

**Weightlifting**—Reserved Seats: Afternoon \$2.00, \$1.00; Evening \$3.00, \$2.00.

**Wrestling**—Reserved Seats: Evening \$3.00, \$2.00.

**Yachting**—NO CHARGE.

**Closing Ceremonies**—Reserved Seats. \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00.

## PACKAGE PLANS

For a reduced sum, fans may attend a variety of sports sold in a package. They are guaranteed a seat at premium events such as swimming and athletics and introduced to others such as equestrian and fencing. Opening and closing ceremonies are included. Several kinds of packages have been assembled including specials for ladies and children at minimum prices. Take advantage of these savings.



# games review

by Vince Leah  
of the Winnipeg Tribune



The importance of the Pan-American Games in enhancing the image of sports in Canada, and Manitoba in particular, cannot be over-emphasized.

The Pan-American Games form the biggest sports promotion in Canadian history, a monumental challenge in this Centennial year, but Canadians have a habit of arising to the heights when there is a job to be done. When the last trumpet note has sounded and the last athlete left for home you can be sure Canadians will have the lasting satisfaction and deep pride in knowing the 1967 Pan-American Games did a job in selling Canada to her neighbors in the Western Hemisphere.

Canada has a long and wonderful history in the world of sports. Its biggest show in years gone by has to be the British Empire Games of 1954 in Vancouver, B.C. But nothing has been attempted on the scale of the Pan-American extravaganza which lists so many sporting events and so many competitors. Nobody knows how many records will have been set before the final event is staged or what new heroes will emerge to dominate the headlines. But the anticipation only adds to the excitement of Canada's greatest sports show ever.

The games also will provide Canadians with the opportunity of comparing our own athletic standards with those of other lands in the Americas and of finding out why they may be superior in some games.

Canada's international accomplishments have improved in recent seasons, thanks to a fine showing in the British Empire Games and the advent of world-class runners such as Bill Crothers, Harry Jerome and Bruce Kidd and that superb young swimmer, Elaine Tanner.

The Pan-American Games, of course, are not merely running and swimming. How will we do in basketball, weight-lifting, sailing, rowing, soccer, baseball et al? Canada went into a period of athletic decline in international competition after the Second World War. All we had were memories of people such as Tom Longboat, Bill Sherring, Bobby Kerr, Walter Knox, Percy Williams, Jimmy Ball, Cyril Coaffee, Bobby Rosenfeld, Ethel Catherwood in track and field, George Young in swimming, our own Judith Moss in diving, Ned Hanlon, the Winnipeg Rowing club in rowing, some pretty good small men in amateur boxing. Canada came in second in basketball, the first time it was played in the Olympics in 1936. We have never done as well since in any kind of international competition, involving basketball.

Soccer may be one of the more interesting aspects of the Pan-American tournament. It is THE game in South America. Matches between Canadian and South American teams have been few, apart from a tour a few seasons back by Lima Municipal club of Peru and a world soccer cup zone playoff in 1958 between Canada and Mexico which Mexico won. Canada has made an earnest effort to organize a strong national side for Pan-American, Olympic and world cup purposes and by the time this gets into the Pan-Am spectators' hands the team already will have been in action against Cuba in an Olympic preliminary qualifying round.

In years gone by Canadian teams have toured Australia and New Zealand and even Great Britain. A few years ago a Canadian team made a reasonable showing on a tour of Europe which included games in Russia and Britain.



Canada's fine showing in the 1966 British Empire Games swimming events makes it appear highly possible that Canadian swimmers may do their share of medal winning although the United States will be most formidable in this field. We really have not done too much in international swimming down through the years even if the long-distance swimming exploits of Marilyn Bell and our own Claudia MacPherson did create a considerable stir.

The events which are considered to be of lesser degree, but undoubtedly important where medals and points are concerned, and to those who specialize in them, such as water polo, volleyball, field hockey, fencing, equestrian, yachting, weightlifting and so on, may provide more achievements for Canadians. As in every nation there is a small hard core of enthusiasts in these sports who work very hard at them. Canadian marksmen, for instance, always have done well in international shooting, both in the Olympics, Bisley and other world events. There has been much interest in weightlifting and gymnastics in this country since the Second World War. Canoeing has declined in some corners of Canada in the last 25 years, yet there has been much interest in long-distance paddling, especially in Manitoba.

Special Centennial events, involving outstanding paddlers from this province, have added a filip to this very old sport. In the field of equestrian events you can look for point winners among Canadian riders. There are some outstanding riders, with much international experience, to wear Canada's colors and they have battled their South American friends in the past at the Royal Winter Fair and elsewhere, and know what to ex-

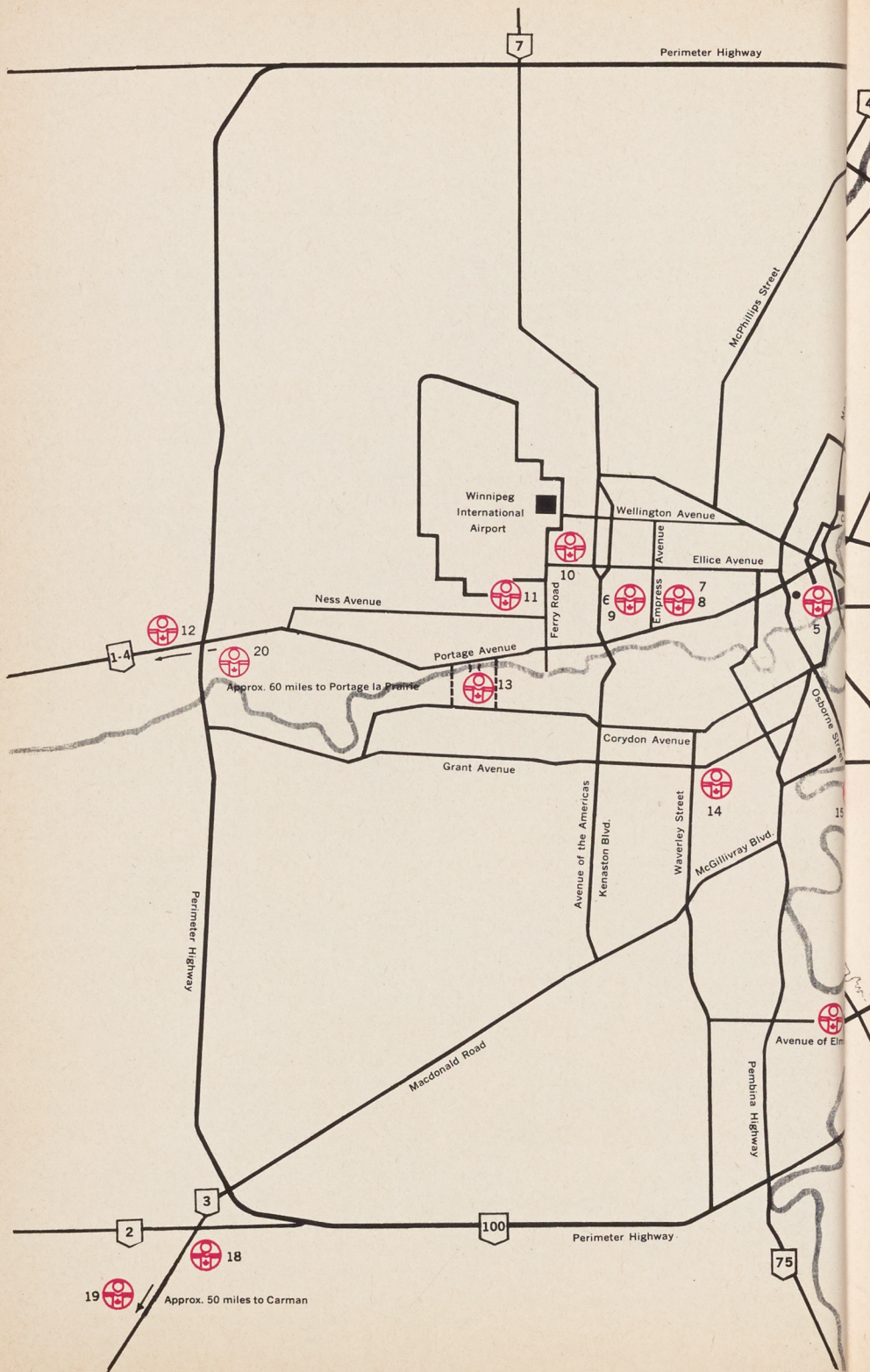
pect from the brilliant Mexicans especially.

Field hockey is of fairly recent vintage in Canada. While it always had a following in British Columbia with its strong Anglo-Saxon character, it has spread since the Second World War with the advent of many Britishers and enthusiasts from India, Pakistan and elsewhere. Canada did reasonably well in the 1964 Olympic tournament at Tokyo, but did not do as well in the International tournament of May of this year, finishing fifth.

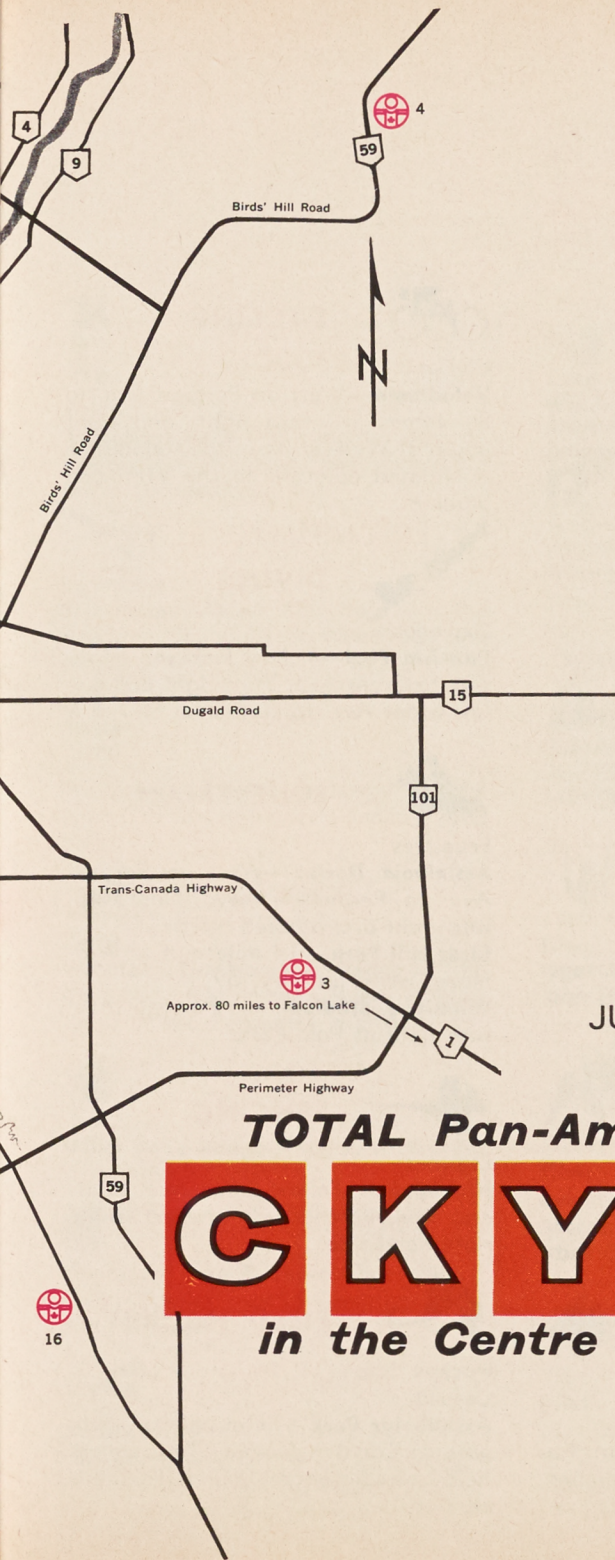
Baseball should be dominated by the United States, although there is no reason why Canada, which still has a strong interest in amateur play, should NOT do reasonably well. Watch for Cuba and Venezuela and the other Central American countries in this event if they field teams. Cycling, the great favorite of the Europeans, all but died out here as a competitive sport after the Second War began. The calibre of South American riders is unknown but the new velodrome should test their ability. Old-timers who remember the St. Boniface Velodrome and such local riders as Maurice Pothier, Vic Nuyten, John Huggins, Theo Dubois among others, will welcome the revival of this fiercely competitive sport.

All in all, there will be so much to see, so much to enthuse over during this mighty sports festival. It is a milestone in Canada's sporting history, an opportunity to show the world what we can do in a realm of endeavor that asks only honest effort. Long after it is all over, you and I shall savor the memory of the thrills we enjoyed, the new friends we met, the realization that we had a ringside seat at Canada's biggest sports show ever.









## PAN-AM GAMES EVENTS

1. Shooting — Miller Road
2. Yachting — Gimli, Lake Winnipeg
3. Cycling — Whiteshell
4. Equestrian — Birds' Hill Park
5. Wrestling — Winnipeg Civic Auditorium  
Boxing —  
Weight Lifting —
6. Baseball — Winnipeg Stadium  
Soccer —  
Equestrian —  
Nation's Cup Ceremonies —
7. Soccer — Alexander Park
8. Cycling — Velodrome
9. Basketball — Winnipeg Arena  
Volleyball —
10. Fencing — Highlander Club
11. Gymnastics & Judo — St. James Centenary Arena
12. Equestrian Dressage — Assiniboia Downs
13. Field Hockey — Assiniboine Park
14. Aquatics — Pan-Am Pool
15. Tennis — Winnipeg Canoe Club
16. Canoeing & Rowing — Winnipeg Floodway
17. Track & Field — University of Manitoba
18. Shooting — Winnipeg Track and Skeet Club
19. Baseball — Carman
20. Baseball — Portage la Prairie

JULY 22 TO AUGUST 7

**TOTAL Pan-Am Coverage**



***in the Centre of Things***



# symbols and locations

Symbols for each sporting event are displayed on signs located at the various sites throughout the city. Follow the directions below and study the city map on the following pages.



## ATHLETICS

Atletismo

**University of Manitoba**—Follow Pembina Highway (No. 75) to entrance of University (on your left leaving Winnipeg).



## BASEBALL

Beisbol

**Winnipeg Stadium** — Portage Ave., turn right at Polo Park.

**Carman**—52 miles S.W. of Winnipeg, on Highway 3.

**Portage la Prairie**—52 miles west of Winnipeg, on Trans-Canada Highway.



## BASKETBALL

Basquetbol

**Winnipeg Arena**—West on Portage Ave. to St. James St., turn right, and right again at Wolever Ave.



## BOXING

Boxeo

**Civic Auditorium**—Located in the heart of downtown Winnipeg on Memorial Blvd., just behind the Hudson's Bay Store.



## CANOEING

Regata De Canoas

**Winnipeg Floodway**—Entrance on the west side of St. Anne's Road, 2 miles south of the Perimeter Highway.



## CYCLING

Ciclismo

**Velodrome**—West on Portage Ave. to St. James St., turn right, and right again at Wolever Ave., the Velodrome is situated adjacent to the Winnipeg Stadium.



## DIVING

Clavados

**Pan-Am Pool**—Follow Pembina Highway to Grant Ave. Turn right and follow Grant Ave. to Nathaniel St.



## EQUESTRIAN

Ecuestres

**Assiniboia Downs**—West on Portage Ave. to Perimeter Hwy. (No. 100), turn right and proceed North.

**Birds Hill Park**—14 miles out of Winnipeg, north on Hwy. 59.

**Winnipeg Stadium** — Portage Ave. turn right at Polo Park.



## FENCING

Esgrima

**Highlander**—Follow Ellice Ave. to its end. The Highlander is situated on the right hand side.



## FIELD HOCKEY

Hockey Sobre Césped

**Assiniboine Park**—Enter park at south gate on Corydon Avenue. Tournament field immediately on your left. Ample parking.





## FOOTBALL (SOCCER)

Futbol

**Alexander Park**—Entrance to park on Wellington Street, to the immediate left of Bowladrome.



## GYMNASTICS

Gimnasia

**St. James Arena**—Entrance to the Arena to the right at Woodlawn and Ness.



## JUDO

Judo

**St. James Arena**—Entrance to the Arena to the right at Woodlawn and Ness.



## ROWING

Remo

**Winnipeg Floodway**—Entrance on the west side of St. Anne's Road, 2 miles south of the Perimeter Highway.



## SHOOTING

Tiro

**Miller Road Range**—Follow McPhillips St. North.



## SKET SHOOTING

**Winnipeg Trap & Skeet Club**—No. 3 Hwy., 3 miles west of Junction No. 3 and Perimeter.



## SWIMMING

Natacion

**Pan-Am Pool**—Follow Pembina Highway to Grant Ave. Turn right and follow Grant Ave. to Nathaniel St.



## TENNIS

Tenis

**Winnipeg Canoe Club**—South end St. Vital Bridge turn right.



## VOLLEYBALL

Volibol

**Winnipeg Arena**—West on Portage Ave. to St. James St., turn right, and right again at Wolever Ave.



## WATER POLO

**Pan-Am Pool**—Follow Pembina Highway to Grant Ave. Turn right and follow Grant Ave. to Nathaniel St.



## WEIGHTLIFTING

Levantamiento De Pesas

**Civic Auditorium**—Located in the heart of downtown Winnipeg on Memorial Blvd., just behind the Hudson's Bay Store.



## WRESTLING

Lucha

**Civic Auditorium**—Located in the heart of downtown Winnipeg on Memorial Blvd., just behind the Hudson's Bay Store.



## YACHTING

Yate

**Gimli, Manitoba**—Follow McPhillips St. and Highway 8 north, to the town of Gimli, situated approximately 60 miles north of Winnipeg on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.





## **YOU CAN TRUST THE OMEGA SEAMASTER JUST AS ATHLETES AT THE PAN-AMERICAN GAMES RELY ON OMEGA SPORTS TIMING**

**The world's sporting experts rely on Omega precision.  
The Seamaster puts it on your wrist . . . and winds itself  
for constant accuracy.**

Since 1932 Omega has been timing the major sports events of the world.

This is why, once again, Omega is timing the Pan-American Games and will time the Olympics in Mexico in 1968.

The athletes of the world have complete confidence in Omega split second timing — you too can trust this world-famous watch.

  
**OMEGA**



# athletics



Running, jumping and throwing are the three most natural competitive activities known to man.

Because more people attempt to run faster, those who reach the Pan-American Games and Olympics are considered the world's best athletes.

Those who top the 100-meter sprint are especially well-favored, for there is tougher competition here than in any other sporting event. From earliest school days, chums try to outrun one another at short distances. They race in school meets, districts meets and then on to country championships. The international sprinters in Winnipeg this summer have emerged victorious in hundreds of races against thousands of competitors.

There are no bars preventing people from competing in track and field events. They don't need access to expensive swimming pools or gymnasias. No costly equipment is necessary. All they need is an inborn capacity for athletics, a proper competitive atmosphere and good training.

Track and field is progressing so quickly that what was a good performance at the Games in Sao Paulo four years ago, may now be a mediocre one. New records are continually being established.

As with any sport, the competitors are only as good as they have to be. Developments in athletic events are forcing participants to disregard past records and prove that they can be surpassed.

Track and field training is beginning at a younger age and the athletes have opportunities to compete the year round. They train indoors when the weather is poor; they lift weights; they learn what hard work does to the body.

Athletes are benefitting from advanced facilities and accessories, witnessed here by the synthetic track, the split-second timing, the acute measurements and improved equipment. Track and field meets are run with increased precision and officiating is becoming more stringent and uniform.

Added to all this, is the general improvement in world health and the development of all countries. Many new athletes are joining international events, sponsored by countries which not long ago, were foreign to organized track and field.

While the United States is expected to dominate athletics at the Pan-American Games, Canada, Cuba and Mexico will capture a share of the gold, silver and bronze medals. Brazil and Argentina have good possibilities in certain events. It won't be surprising to see a relatively unknown competitor or smaller country present a strong challenge in select events.

More than 180 officials are on hand to oversee the track and field events. A Jury of Appeal consisting of five international representatives acts on all disputes or doubts about technical or sports matters. Appeals are lodged in writing, accompanied by a fee within a specified time. The jury may reverse or uphold a decision.

Jury members are Dr. J. C. da Costa, International Amateur Athletic Federation Representative, Brazil; C. Ferro, Costa Rica; R. G. Ashenheim, Jamaica; D. J. Ferris, United States.

The track and field events of the Pan-American Games (1967) Society are sanctioned by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.



# athletics (cont.)

## Women's Events

- Track: Pentathlon  
100 meters  
200 meters  
800 meters  
4x100 meters relay  
80 meters hurdles
- Field: Long Jump  
High Jump  
Shot Put  
Discus  
Javelin

## Men's Events

- Track: Decathlon  
100 meters  
200 meters  
400 meters  
800 meters  
1,500 meters  
5,000 meters  
10,000 meters  
4x100 meters relay  
4x400 meters relay  
110 hurdles  
400 hurdles  
3,000 meters steeplechase  
marathon  
20,000 meters walk  
50,000 meters walk
- Field: Long Jump  
Triple Jump  
High Jump  
Shot Put  
Discus  
Javelin  
Hammer  
Pole Vault

## World Meet

The Expo 67 World Festival will present, for the first time in history, a track and field match between the best of the Americas and Europe. This 2-day, 31-event match will take place in Expo 67 Automotivæ Stadium, August 9 and 10, in Montreal.

Sanctioned by the International Amateur Federation and the Unions and Federations of all participating countries, the meet will employ a unique format to select participants. Sixty-eight contestants to represent the Americas will be selected from among the finalists in all events at the Pan-American Games held at Winnipeg, immediately before the Expo 67 track and field meet; sixty-eight contestants to represent Europe will be selected from finalists in the European championships.

Another feature of the Expo 67 meet is that there will be no preliminary heats. Each event will be a final between 2 contestants from Europe and 2 contestants from the Americas. All events will be governed by I.A.A.F. rules.

The 31 events, 20 for men and 11 for women, are as follows:

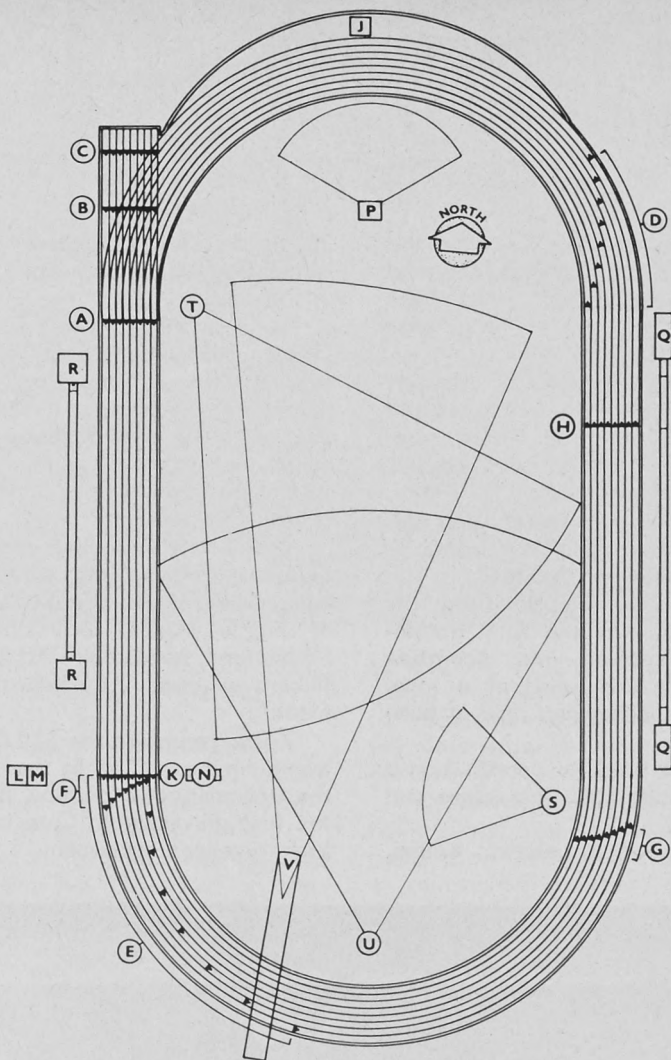
### Men:

100, 200, 400, 800, 1,500, 5,000 and 10,000 meters, 110 meters hurdles, 4 x 100 meters hurdles, 4 x 100 meters relay, 4 x 400 meters relay, 3,000 meters steeplechase, high jump, long jump, triple jump, pole vault, shot put, discus, javelin and hammer.

### Women:

100, 200, 400, 800 meters, 100 meters hurdles, 4 x 100 meters relay, high jump, long jump, shot put, discus throw and javelin.





## Track Layout

### Key:—

- A — 80 Metre Start
- B — 100 Metre Start
- C — 110 Metre Start
- D — 200 Metre Start
- E — 400 Metre Start
- F — 800 Metre Start
- G — 1,500 Metre Start
- H — Start 3,000 Metre Steeplechase.
- J — Steeplechase Water Jump & Rostrum for Awards
- K — Start 10,000 Metre Walks and Marathon and Finish line for all Track Events

- L — Omega Tower — Photosprint
- M — Timekeepers
- N — Track Referee and Finish Judges
- P — High Jump
- Q — Long Jump & Triple Jump
- R — Pole Vault
- S — Shot Put
- T — Discus and Hammer
- U — Discus and Hammer
- V — Javelin



# athletic stadium

A 70-foot timing tower, built on the campus of the University of Manitoba for the Pan-Am Games, houses the "eye in the sky" for all track and field competitors.

The \$10,000 electronic Photosprint device records the finish of races and times to 1/100th of a second, supplying processed photographs 45 sec. after the finish of a race.

As the hammer of the starting gun closes, an electric circuit automatically activates all electric devices.

The electrical impulse from the starting pistol puts the fully transistorized photosprint into operation which records the finish of a race, showing the placing and time of each competitor.

Each photo-finish is identified on a drum, indicating the place, date and event.

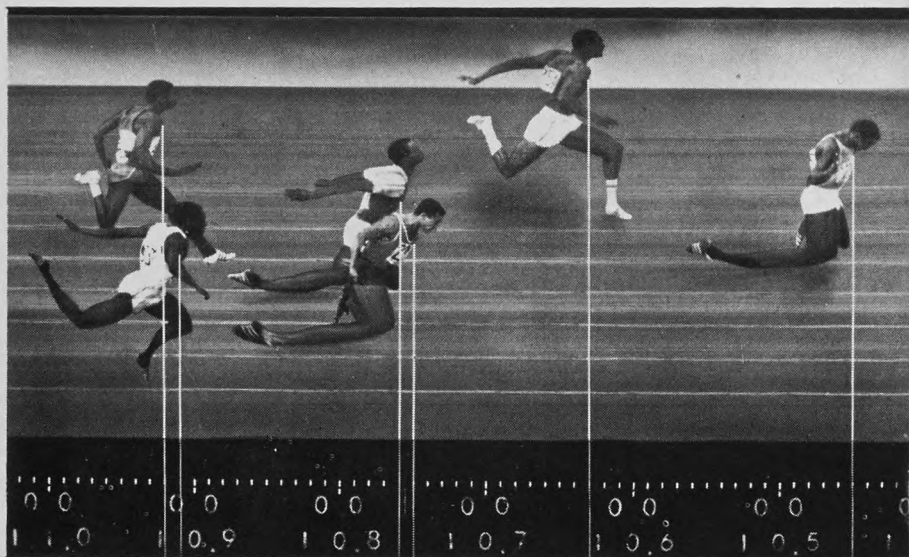
As a back up for electric timing,

26 timekeepers, equipped with stop watches, clock the first eight finishers in the race.

The photo-finish is used for support in the event of a dispute, at which time the referee requesting the film makes the decision. All results are phoned to the control centre, for announcement on the public address system and for posting on the scoreboard.

At no cost to Winnipeg, the Omega Company is supplying \$300,000 of equipment for the Games. A group of highly skilled technicians from Switzerland, headed by Doctor Charles Sickert, will operate the delicate equipment.

Omega has given the \$10,000 electronic timing device in the tower to the University of Manitoba, making it the first university in Canada to own such excellent equipment.



The new Omega Photosprint captures each runner at the finish line and portrays them by order of arrival in a composite picture.





Athletes won't be running in anyone else's footsteps at the Pan-Am track and field events.

They can abandon the former struggles with chewed up, well-trod inside lanes in favour of the same consistent surface on all parts of the track.

Synthetic surface produced by the 3M Company has been laid on the four hundred meter track and field event runways and aprons to provide identical competitive conditions for all participants at all times. The resin material called "Tartan" provides a non-slip all-weather track surface, impervious to spikes and cleats.

Hailed by American athletic directors as the "track of the future," it will provide many side benefits. Athletes cannot slip on the surface even when it is wet. And the uniform surface is easy on the legs, blameless of causing painful shin splints.

Athletic officials at MacAlester College in St. Paul Minn., claim the track has helped their recruiting, served as a therapeutic aid for injured knees, ankles and legs and spurred their athletes to greater productivity.

Many new world records are expected as a direct result of the "Tartan"

surface. All times set by athletes competing on this surface will be eligible for recognition under the sanction of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

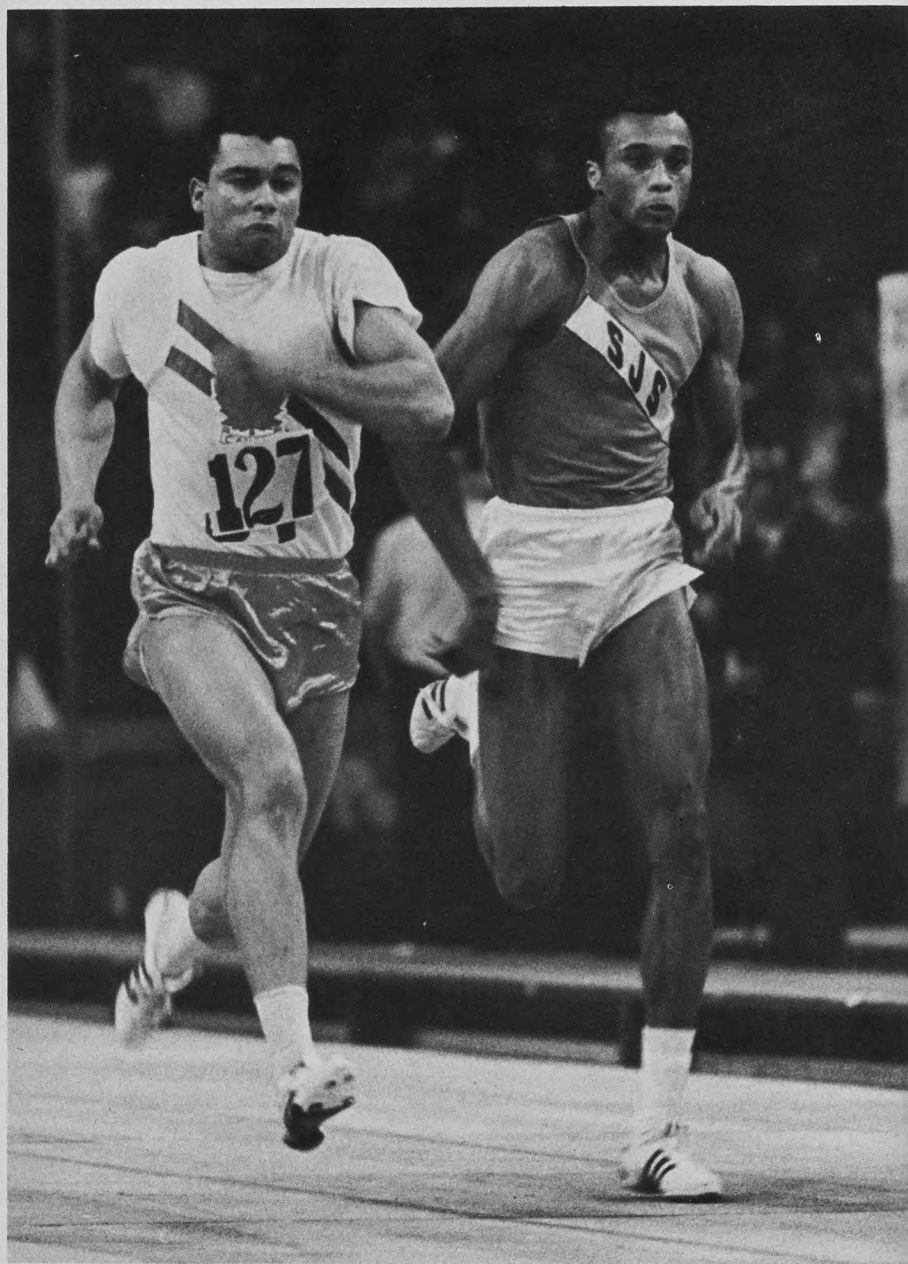
The fifth Pan-American Games signal the first time that a major international competition has been run on a composition surface track. And since "Tartan" can easily withstand the rigors of Winnipeg winters, the new stadium should make the city an international centre for track and field.

"Tartan" surfacing material is recommended whenever a resilient, rugged and constant surface condition is required. Depending on the intended use, resiliency and thickness can be varied independent of each other. Foundation for the surfacing material is usually asphalt, although concrete or wood have been used.

"Tartan" surfacing has been installed on athletic tracks at a number of American universities and colleges since it was first introduced in 1961. It is also being used for gymnasium floors, horse race tracks, walkways into golf and hockey locker rooms, baseball dugouts, and as non-skid cushions under playground equipment.



## athletics (cont.)





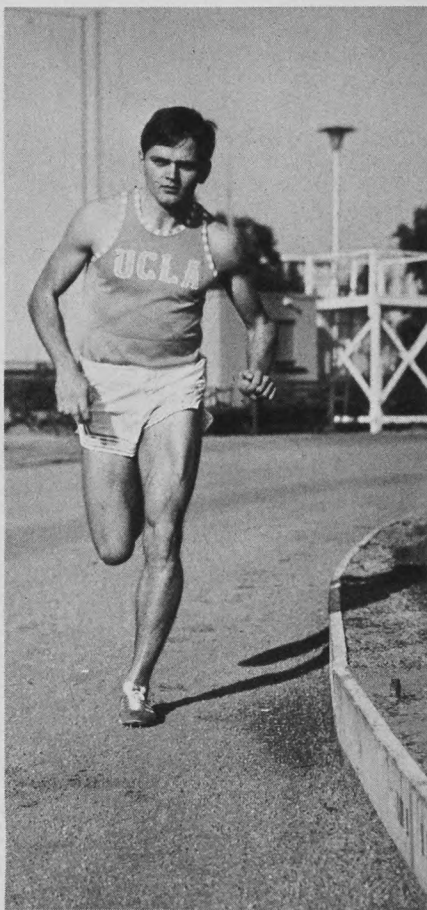
## Sprints

Sprints take in distances from 100 to 800 meters and feature athletes who have a natural capacity for fast reactions. The athletes develop their strength by lifting weights, in addition to constant training at sprints.

## Middle Distances

Athletes who run 1,500 meters to 3 miles undergo interval training where they train the body to adapt to stress. They force themselves mentally and physically to do more than they were previously doing. Not only do they strive for better speeds but for a stronger capacity to maintain a lead in longer distances.

Although the Olympic program does not cater to championship distances between 1,500 and 5,000 meters, world records are recognized for distances of 2,000 meters and 3,000 meters, the latter being the equivalent of 3 miles.



**Far Left:**  
Canada's Harry Jerome leads Tom Smith, U.S.A., in 60 yards, 6.1 to 6.2.

**Left:**  
Wiomia Tyus, U.S.A., will be defending top place in 100 and 220 yards.

**Above:**  
Don Domansky, Canada, is strong in 440, relays and sprints.



# athletics (cont.)

## Mile Records

From 1920 to 1931, Pova Nurmi of Finland, evolved a theory on level pace running and broke almost every record for the mile in 4 min. 10.4 sec., to the 1 hour record of 11 miles 1648 yards.

This theory of level pace running was practiced for years and in fact, was used by Roger Bannister of England when he ran the "miracle mile" on May 6, 1954 with a time of 3 min. 59.4 sec. at Oxford University.

The 2 mile event is not in fact a

standard championship event, although it is popular at indoor meets and in the United States Intercollegiate competition. It corresponds in popularity to the 3 mile race at the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge dating back to 1932.

In May 1955 in London, England, the first triple sub-4 minute mile took place when the Hungarian, Laszlo Tabori (3.59) defeated Chris Chataway (Gr. Britain) and B. S. Hewsan (Gr. Britain) both with a time of 3.59.8.





## Relays

The takeover distance in relays is 11 yards either side of the scratchline. In races up to 4 by 200 meters the outgoing runner may advance another 11 yards provided the baton is exchanged in the handover zone.

## Walking

The 20,000 and 50,000 meter walks are routed through the city, starting and finishing at the University stadium. All traffic is controlled in the area during this time and the public is invited to watch along route.

The route has been surveyed carefully to meet international rules — a variance to the smallest degree could disqualify an event.

Walking has become such a fine art that accomplished walkers look as if they are running. Only sharp-eyed officials of international calibre can detect the difference. Walks involve a rocking motion where the heel must land first and then the toe.



**Left: Bill Crothers, Canada, leads some of Europe's best in 1m50.1s.**

**Right: Lee Evans, U.S.A. takes his team to a 3:18.6 first place mile relay.**



# athletics (cont.)

## Hurdles

Athletes competing in hurdle events might be compared to football half-backs. They have the courage to throw themselves over obstacles, travelling at full speed.

Participants are split to the ears, meaning they have long legs and flexible hips, enabling them to knife the hurdles just skimming them at fractions of an inch. Time spent in the air is time lost, requiring athletes to pace their strides between jumps. The result is a fast run where the leg is swung a little higher at each hurdle with minimum reduction in speed.

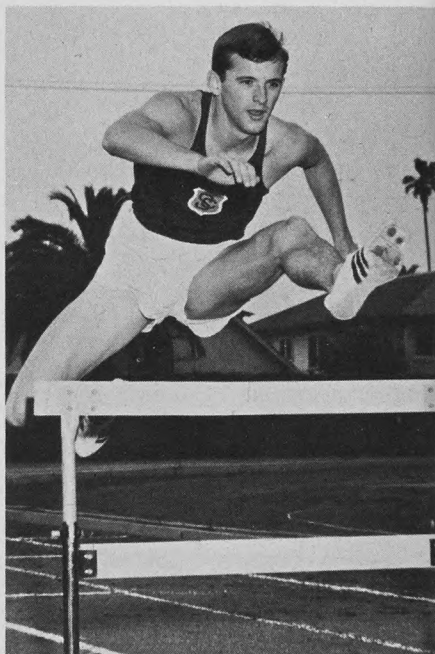
Women's 80 meters hurdles consist of eight flights of hurdles, each 2'6" high and spaced 8.75 yards apart. Men compete in two hurdle events. The 110 meters consists of 10 flights each 3'6" high based 9.14 meters apart. The 400 meters consists of 10 flights each 3'0" high.

## Steeplechase

The real challenge to men comes in the 3,000 meters steeplechase where athletes knife 28 hurdles and 7 water jumps. The exhausting race places a 3' high by 13' wide hurdle before the athlete, with 4 hurdles in the first lap leading to the 2'6" hurdle in front of the water hurdle. Since the water is 12 ft. wide the competitor has to place one foot on the hurdle in order to clear the water. It is not uncommon to hear the splash of water and consequent squish of wet running shoes.

**Geoff Vanderstock is likely to break a world's record,**

**Jenny Wingerson, Canadian hurdle champion,**







A steeplechase won by Jeff Fishback, on the right.



# athletics (cont.)

## Marathon

Marathon runners, some say, are born and not made. Although this is not entirely true, there are people whose natural build, whether short or stringy, seems to be suited for this demanding race.

The ratio of heart size to body weight greatly affects a marathon runner. He can be compared to a small car with a large horsepower motor. Just as a car can be groomed for better performance, so can the marathon runner be trained, increasing the efficiency of the circulatory system and body strength.

Many marathon runners graduate from the long distance races of three, six and ten miles. The race was once a refuge for old age, attracting those who were too slow for shorter runs.

Now, 26 miles is not so difficult for young people who train the year round, devoting extra hours not available to older runners. They have turned the marathon into a fast race where the competitors never slacken their pace for more than two hours.

The marathon course will leave the University Stadium, proceed west on Waverley Street through Fort Garry to McGillivray Boulevard, east to Pembina Highway, north under the subway to Taylor Avenue, and then north and west via Kenaston, Grant and Roblin Boulevard into Charleswood, then returning the same route to finish at the University Stadium.

This course was established in order to take runners through various residential districts. The public can view

the race and cheer the contestants in much the same way as a royal visit.

The marathon trials will not produce any high altitude problems and a fast course time, somewhere in the nature of 2 hours 18 minutes, is expected.

The marathon race dates back to 490 B.C. when a Greek soldier ran from Marathon to Athens bringing news of a Greek victory over Persia.

At the suggestion of a French student, the marathon road race was included in the program of the first modern Olympics, held in Athens in 1896.

Present marathon distance is 26 miles, 385 yards, a distance first used in the 1908 Olympics in London, when the race started from the royal residence at Windsor Castle and finished in front of the royal box in the stadium.

This distance was adopted officially in 1924 in Paris.

The marathon is the only event above 10,000 meters on the Olympic program. Because courses vary considerably in each host city, records are not recognized by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. Results established in Winnipeg during the Pan American Games are recognized only as a record on the Winnipeg course.

The marathon is one of the most dramatic single events at the Games, for strange and sometimes funny or disastrous things happen. It is a long exhausting event, subject to the elements of heat, rain and dog bites.



Runners must average at least 6 miles an hour every hour for 2½ hours.

If the body is not completely ready for such a race, the long distance run can drain the juices from knee caps and shatter the nervous system. Doctors stationed along the route may withdraw a runner who appears to have lost control of his body system . . . a problem which can cripple or kill an athlete if not detected soon enough.

Athletes receive refreshments at tables situated every three miles along the route. Sponging points are interspersed between the tables. At no point is a trainer or countryman allowed to touch an athlete.

All athletes submit medical certificates which vouch for their fitness to compete in a marathon. Immediately prior to the race, a doctor examines each athlete again for qualification.

The progress of the race is followed and reported through a complete communication system. Radio telephones have been set up by the Manitoba Telephone System connecting normal telephone lines to the control box in the stadium. In addition, the Pan-American Games Force is using military radios to report the position and times of the runners which are then announced in the stadium.

Twelve runners are expected to compete with two from each country. Canada, the United States, Cuba and Argentina are considered strong but often the marathon has great upsets, where the outsider and unknown runner wins for the first and last time.

## **Decathlon and Pentathlon**

Competitors in the men's decathlon and women's pentathlon must have the same mental discipline as good bowlers or golfers. Their performance is judged on the total picture, necessitating concentration on the event at hand. A past failure cannot be allowed to interfere with future attempts.

Athletes ration their competitive energy and zeal over a two day period. During this time, women compete in five events and men take on ten events held consecutively in a set order.

On the first day, women compete in the 80 meters hurdles, shot put and high jump. The second day includes long jump and 200 meters.

Men compete in 100 meters, long jump, shot put, high jump and 400 meters on the first day. The second day is scheduled for 110 meter hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin and 1,500 meters.

All events are spaced about one hour and a half apart. Points are totalled after each event and the standings used as a guide to place competitors in the next heats. This gives the best competitors keen competition every time.

Suspense is sustained in the marathon by putting the best runners in the last events . . . 1,500 meters for men and 200 meters for women.



# athletics (cont.)



## Pole Vault

The pole vault has been publicized in recent years with the change from bamboo to aluminum and then to fibreglass poles. Great skill and timing is an integral part of the technique to be learned by the athlete when he tries to make the most of the catapult action sending him over the bar. Competitors supply their own poles which are gauged to the weight of the individual for balance, safety and speed. The poles are so easily damaged that officials are delegated to catch the pole after it falls away from the up-rights.

Suspense is an integral part of pole vaulting as witnessed during the Melbourne Olympics. Veteran vaulter, Bob Richards, had cleared 15 feet many times before. Yet at Melbourne, when the bar was only at 13 ft. 1½ in., he knocked it off as he went over. Thinking this was just a mishap, he tried again and failed. Realizing there was only one more chance to stay in the competition, Bob made his third and final jump in a cold sweat, just clearing the bar. Oddly enough, a few minutes later the bar was raised just 6 in. higher and he sailed over it on the first jump, continuing on to set an Olympic record of 14 ft. 11½ in.

**Bob Seagren, U.S.A. pole vaults for gold at 16'6".**



## Distance Jumping

The two distance jumping events are carried out in the same pit and differ mainly by the distance of the take-off board from the pit. In the long jump (once called broad jump in North America) the limit is a one meter runway. The triple jump (often called hop step and jump) has a limit of two meters runway. The triple jump is a little more complex in that the athlete must not let his "trailing" leg touch the ground during the hop or step.

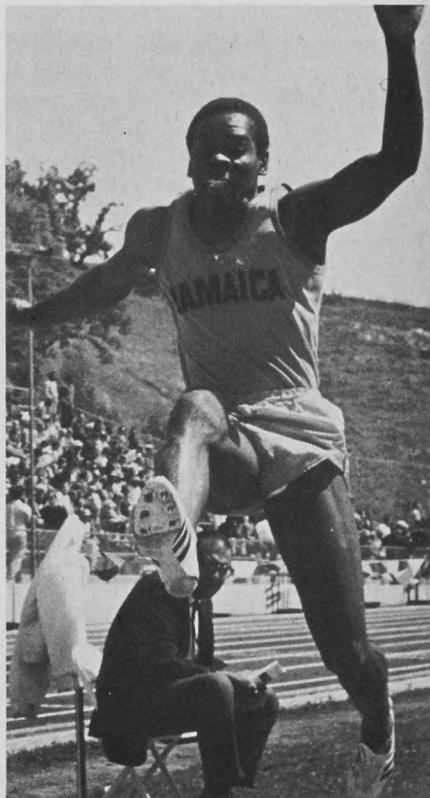
The take off board is one of the most important parts of the jumping facility to the athlete. It is sunk flush with the ground, painted white, and has a tray attached with a layer of plasticine. The board judge is better able to check if the athlete goes over the edge of the board nearest the pit with this attachment.

The Tartan runway allows jumping competitors to warm up and train on the same track as the competition, something that could not be done previously with traditional materials. Records from the Tokyo Olympics show that 200 men were required a day to maintain the track and field runways.

## High Jump

Competition for the high jump event can commence at any height and competitors can continue jumping until they have three consecutive failures. Only in the event of a tie will the number of failures be counted.

Since the distance jumping can often become a long and tedious event a new rule has been introduced which limits the time between jumps to two minutes. Competitors are notified before the jump of the starting height and the interval used for raising the



**Wes Clayton from Jamaica measures 24'1½" in broad jump.**

bar. Great care is taken to measure the exact height of the cross bar, checking it after each round. A peculiar rule in high jump prevents the competitor from taking off with both feet simultaneously. Officials are counting on record jumps due to the synthetic runway, bringing the athlete up to 7 ft. 1 in. or more.



# athletics (cont.)

## Hammer

Hammer throwing was developed into a sports centuries ago in Ireland, Scotland and England. It was made popular in the United States by a group of Irish-born U.S. citizens.

The modern implement bears little resemblance to that used in the early years of the sport. Dating back to at least 1154, a blacksmith's hammer was first thrown, taking the name "hammer throw". The hammer today weighs 16 lbs. complete.

Athletes have been throwing the hammer harder and further through the years, making this sport a dangerous one for other athletes in the vicinity. There is talk now of redesigning the hammer to a heavier weight thereby limiting the distance of throw. Officials are also scheduling the hammer events during the time of day when spectators or athletes are not within 200 ft. of the event.

Rules regarding the circle and arc are the same as for the shot put. The competitor may, however, put the head of the hammer on the ground outside the circle and the hammer may touch the ground while making preliminary swings. If, after having touched the ground, he stops throwing so as to begin his throw again, this counts as a trial throw. If the hammer breaks while making a throw or in the air it shall not count provided the throw was made in accordance with the rules.

## Discus

The sport of throwing the discus was common in the days of Homer who mentions it repeatedly. It formed part of the pentathlon, or quintuple games in the ancient Olympic games.

Judging by specimens found by excavators, the ancient discus was a

circular plate of stone, later made of metal, 8 or 9 inches in diameter and weighed 4 to 5 lbs., approximately the same size and weight as those used today.

To the Greeks, discus throwing was a splendid body builder. This sport was introduced as an event in modern athletics at the revived Olympic games in Athens in 1896.

Rules are similar to those for shot putting. To prevent accidents, a cage is placed behind the discus thrower should the sharp object fly behind.

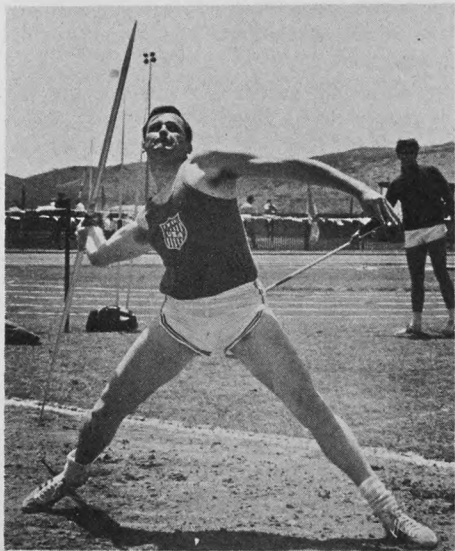
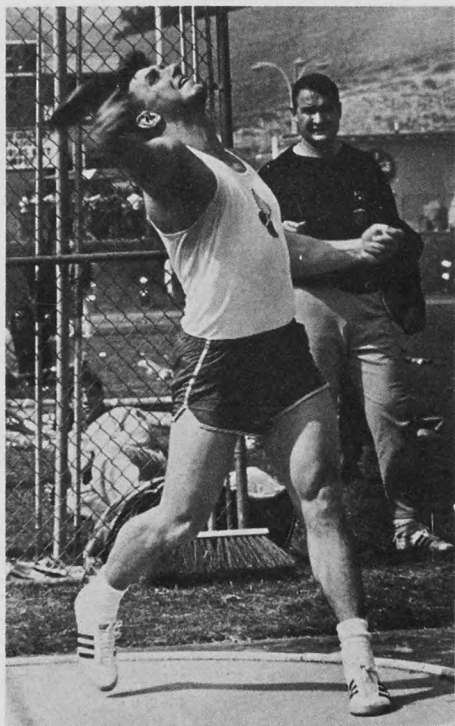
## Javelin

The art of throwing a spear was first introduced in the ancient Olympic competitions as one of the events of the Pentathlon in 708 B.C. In modern athletics, the sport has been popular in Scandinavia longer than in any other section of the world. It is a graceful and rhythmic sport.

The throw is made from behind an arc marked out on the ground. The javelin is held by the grip cord about the centre of the shaft; the point of the javelin must strike the ground before any other part and must fall within the arc. At no time may the competitor turn completely around so that his back is towards the throwing arc. The javelin must be thrown over the shoulder or upper part of the throwing arm and must not be slung or hurled.

The javelin has been streamlined through the years to make it go further and now an athlete can submit his own javelin 48 hours before the games at which time it is certified and tagged, and then sealed in a box with the other spears. As with all throwing events, the implement is checked immediately after an Pan-American Games record is scored.





## Shot Put

Putting the shot is the modern form of the ancient sport of putting the stone. First to use a shot instead of a stone competitively were British military groups, and later the idea was adopted by civilians. While the weight varied from 14 to 42 lbs., the 16 lb. was the weight adopted for Olympic games and is the weight being thrown today by the men. The women are throwing 8 lbs. 13 oz.

Shot putting is one of the events in which tremendous increase in distance has been achieved by improved technique rather than by improved equipment.

Each competitor is allowed three trials, with the best six throwing three more in the finals. Competitors may touch the inside of the stop board or iron band of the circle but may not touch, with any part of the body, the top of the iron band or stop board, or the ground outside the circle.

The put must be made with one hand, must be held in close proximity to the chin, and must not be dropped below or behind the plane of the shoulder.

The competitor must not leave the circle until the shot has landed and must leave from the rear half of the circle in a controlled manner. The shot must land within the 65 degree arc marked out on the ground. Measurement is made from the nearest mark of the shot to the inside circumference of the circle.

**Upper: Al Oerter, U.S.A., discus Olympic gold medal winner.**

**Lower: Larry Stuart, U.S.A. throws javelin 231'10".**



# baseball

Baseball fans will root for America's outstanding players when 10 top teams play approximately 34 games in the fight for home base.

Interest is doubled in baseball circles by the presence of officials from Asia and Europe as well as from the Western Hemisphere. The group will be watching the calibre of play and spectator interest to determine the possibility for wider participation in baseball around the world. Ultimate goal: inclusion in the Olympic calendar.

Further suspense and excitement has been injected with the possible appearance of Fidel Castro, president of Cuba, who is an enthusiastic baseball fan.

Senior technical adviser for the events is Carlos Zecca from Costa Rica who is head of the International Federation of Amateur Baseball. Two of the plate umpires hail from Chicago and the other twelve live in Winnipeg.

Thousands of dollars have been spent to improve the facilities at the three baseball parks to bring them up to international standards. Seating and parking arrangements are excellent for the expected 7,000 fans attending each tournament.

Definite scheduling of teams in the Carman, Portage La Prairie and Winnipeg parks will be finalized when all teams arrive in Winnipeg.

Fans are invited to a series of exhibition matches with Manitoba teams and the Pan-Am squads upon their arrival July 15. All teams are open to spectators during practice sessions the week prior to play.

Carman, an aggressive town of 2,000, is in the center of a flourishing farming district on Hwy. 3, 39 miles southwest of Winnipeg. It is known as the Recreation Capital of southern Manitoba.

The baseball complex is located in a 51-acre park. The playing facilities originally were developed when Carman was the only rural town in Manitoba to support a professional baseball team, the Carman Cardinals. The stadium is fully equipped for both day and night baseball.

Carman offers modern motel and hotel facilities, as well as rural Manitoba's finest golf course, a spacious park, a swimming pool and other recreational facilities.

Less than an hour from Winnipeg, Carman welcomes Pan-Am Baseball to enjoy the pageantry of Pan-Am Baseball.

Baseball events promise to be especially lively when the United States team battles for the championship against the defending nation, Cuba. Venezuela and Puerto Rico will also be exceptionally strong.





# distance comparisons

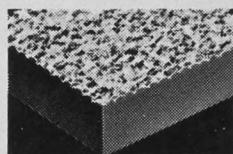
- 1 Meter = 1 Yard 3.37 inches  
80 Meters = 87.50 Yards
- 100 Meters = 109.36 Yards  
(100 Yards = 91.44 Meters)
- 110 Meters = 120.73 Yards
- 200 Meters = 218.72 Yards  
(220 Yards = 201.17 Meters)
- 400 Meters = 437.44 Yards  
(440 Yards = 402.34 Meters)
- 800 Meters = 874.89 Yards  
(880 Yards = 804.67 Meters)
- 1,500 Meters = 1,640.40 Yards  
(1 Mile = 1,609.3 Meters)
- 3,000 Meters = 3,280.80 Yards
- 5,000 Meters =  
3 Miles 188.10 Yards  
(3 Miles = 4,828 Meters)
- 10,000 Meters =  
6 Miles 376.10 Yards  
(6 Miles = 9,656.1 Meters)
- 20,000 Meters =  
12 Miles 752.00 Yds (Walk)
- 42,195 Meters = 26 Miles  
385.00 Yards (Marathon)
- 50,000 Meters =  
31 Miles 120.00 Yds (Walk)

## The Name of the Game is **Tartan<sup>®</sup>** Surfacing

Pan-Am track and field events will be run on TARTAN surfacing material. This remarkable new synthetic composition is resilient, non-skid, and virtually indestructible in any weather. Perfect sure-footed running conditions always — "you're not running in the other fellows footsteps" — says Jesse Owens, former track great.

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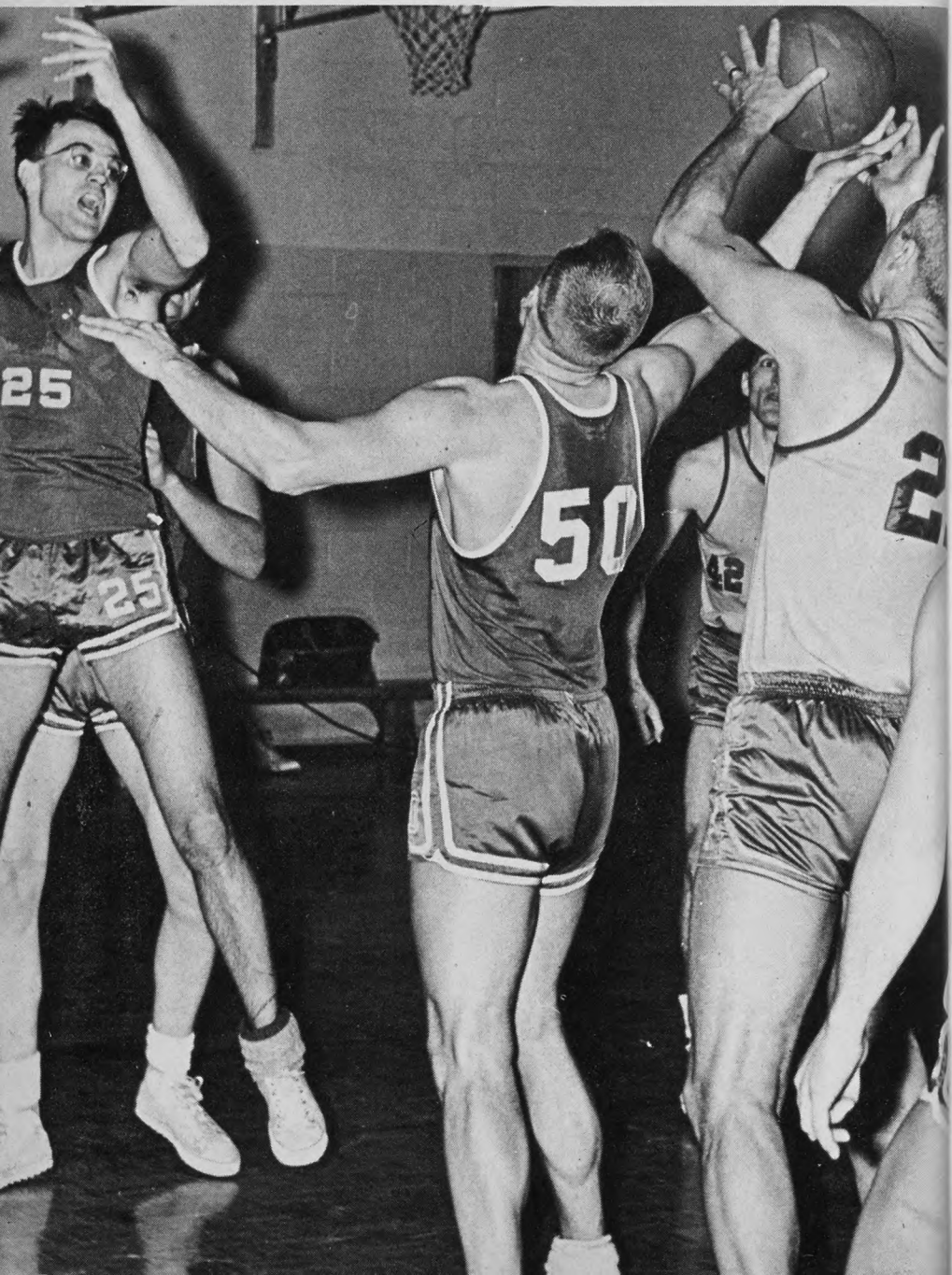
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6769



basketball





A sport invented by a Canadian, Dr. James A. Naismith, will rock the Winnipeg arena as an estimated 20 teams contest for basketball fame.

A total of 78 games will be played, including three series of round-robins to determine the six teams strongest for championship play.

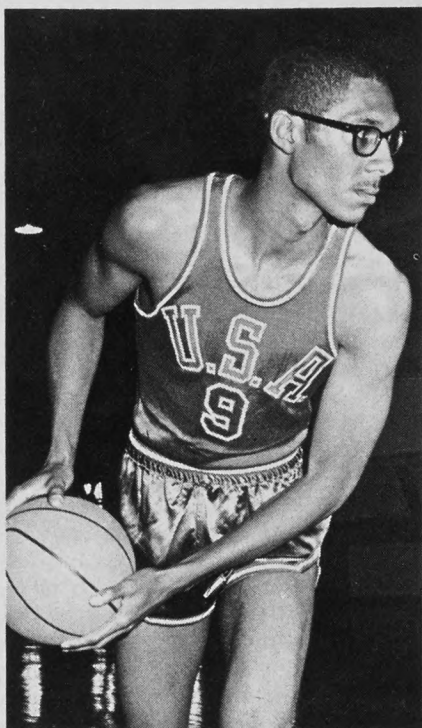
The 13 male and 7 female teams will each bring 12 players and two spares.

With basketball a favorite spectator sport, the 10,000 seats in the Winnipeg arena are sure to be sold out. The sport drew more fans at the 1963 Pan-American Games in Sao Paulo, Brazil, than any other. A number of preliminary round-robins may be played in the University of Manitoba field-house to hasten the number of games played during the week. All finals will be at the arena.

The 1967 Games bring together the defending Pan-American champs, Brazil, and defending world champions, the United States. Canada may reach the championship playoffs along with Puerto Rico and Chile.

Action on the court can be followed more easily by a newly-developed timing device by Omega. Comprised of two sets of lamps, one set at each end of the court, the equipment indicates application of the 30-second rule.

An official switches the device on when a player gains possession of the ball, indicating that his team has only 30 seconds to make a shot at the basket. Every five seconds, one of the six lights on the device shuts off which makes for a fast hard driving contest every second.



Albert Tucker, U.S.A.

The teams are further supported in play by an excellent pre-fabricated floor rented from the university in Moorhead, Minn. Equipment, including 30 Wilson Jet basketballs, is from the best sources.

International basketball executives from Brazil and Germany will be helping with the games, as well as 20 referees with international standing from Canada, the United States and South American countries.



# boxing

When a thud and countdown for a knock-out occurs in a boxing match at the Civic Auditorium, fans could be witnessing a future Cassius Clay or Floyd Patterson.

Fighters at the Pan-American Games will display the same speed and dexterity that has sent past Olympic amateur boxers to the top of professional circles.

In the last Pan Am Boxing tournament, 34,000 packed the house to watch fighters from 13 countries. Brazil won the most honours but the United States and Argentina are expected to put up a hard-hitting challenge this year.

Where professional boxing is perhaps dwindling in popularity due to a shady reputation for violence and unfair practices, amateur boxing is attracting larger audiences each time. Competitors fight for the love of the game and injuries are seldom more than superficial cuts.

The familiar ten rounds are reduced to three, lasting three minutes each. Fighters are not allowed to bounce off the ropes or use them in any way.

A special versatile boxing ring 20 feet square is equipped with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch padding on the poles and floor to prevent concussions in the case of knockouts. Identical equipment is provided at the three training sites at Lipsitt Hall, the Naval Barracks, and the Public Safety Building.

Back in the days of the Roman Coliseum, boxers wore the "caetur," a leather gauntlet studded with sharp edges, in battles to the death.

Today's amateur boxer is protected with 10-ounce specially weighted, padded gloves and he wears no head gear.

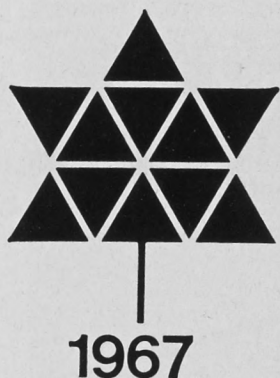
Approximately 30 referees from the participating countries will assist

with the bouts. Four qualified judges, one referee and a timekeeper officiate each bout. An international boxing commission representative will oversee the matches.

Officials claim the Pan-American boxing matches are the finest and fastest to be seen in North America . . . including professional bouts.







It took more than an Act of Parliament to make this country.  
It took hands, and straining backs, and an iron will.  
To fell the trees, and plant the seeds, and build the cities.  
It took a unique vision that a hundred separate communities would one day swell into the voice of a nation.  
We're proud to have been a part of that . . . to have been able to provide some of the tools to help Canada do the job.  
Here's to the next hundred years.

*Canadian Pacific*

Serving you in so many ways.



VISIT CANADIAN PACIFIC  
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Montreal, Apr. 28-Oct. 27, 1967

# cycling

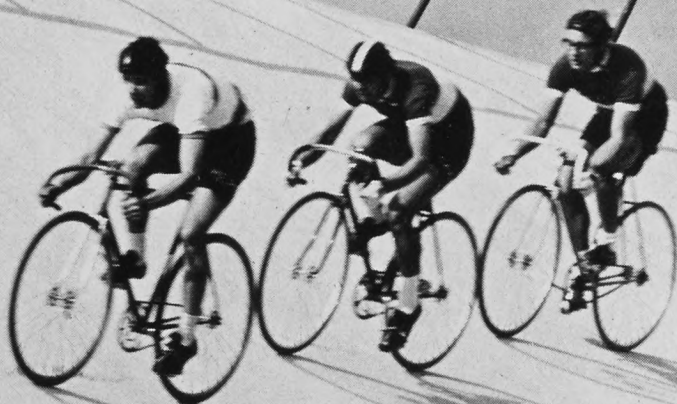
Cycling is the second largest international sport in the world, topped only by soccer. It is also one of the most demanding sports, requiring hours of vigorous and disciplined training every day.

Of the 16 countries competing with approximately 14 riders each, Jamaica, Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil are the most likely winners.

Cyclists whiz around the 22-foot

wide, 400-metre concrete track at the Velodrome under bright lights, starting at nine in the evenings. The \$296,000 track slants eight degrees on the straightway and 37 degrees on the banking corners.

Track bicycles are lightweight but rigid, fitted with five ounce tires and run on fixed gears eliminating coasting. The shafts sit about eleven inches above ground to avoid scraping on the track.





Cyclists are required to wear certified crash helmets. Every country wears jerseys in its international racing colors and the reigning champions wear the special multi-colored world jersey. The leather shoes are low cut and strapped to the pedal.

### Five Track Events

- Sprints are a test of the fastest cyclists in a short distance of 800 metres. Competitors reach up to 45 mph in a series of two and three man sprints working up from preliminaries to the finals.

- The 1000-metre individual time trial is a contest of speed plus endurance racing against the clock.

- In the 4000-metre individual pursuit, two riders compete on either side of the track, racing against one another as well as the clock.

- The 4000-metre team pursuit matches four team riders on one side of the track against a team on the opposite side, once again racing against the clock. Here, team members take turns breaking the wind to gain the greatest team speed advantage.

- A life-or-death, almost frantic 10-mile mass start plants all countries on the track at one time. Since there are no heats, the countries have one chance to be first at the finish line after 40 times around the track.

All track events are timed by Omega equipment. An electronic eye triggers instruments which register the position of competitors by red or green lights, set at the turning banks. A photosprint camera registers each cyclist on film starting from the last 200 metres to the finish line. Processed film is ready in 45 seconds and recorded times are printed to the hundredth of a second.



A scenic 7.2 mile course on provincial highways around West Hawk Lake will be travelled 16 times in five hours for the 120 mile road race.

The four cyclists in each country's team ride from start to finish executing strategies to keep the team in front.

Cyclists are prepared for a strenuous ride, equipped with feeding bottles, sugar foods, feeding stations along route, and heavier bicycles. The vehicles have front and back brakes, multiple 10-speed gears and heavier tires. Extra parts are placed in repair depots along the course.

More than 35 key officials and assistants are running the cycling events. The chief technical delegate is Alexei Kouprianov from Moscow, vice-president of the world governing cycling body. The announcer is C. Gonzales of Trinidad.

Benny Foster of England is judge for the track events and chief commissar of the road race. Lucien Gillen from Luxembourg is a judge at the track events and chief judge for the road race.

# equestrian



**Miss Christilot Hanson, Dressage Champion of Canada.**

Spectators will be amazed at the skill, stamina and nerve of both rider and horse competing in the equestrian events. The refinement of coordination between animal and man exposes years of rigorous and devoted training.

The world's best are assembling from nine countries: Canada, the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Puerto Rico and Uruguay. Each country is sending eleven riders and approximately 16 to 20 horses.

Six cherished gold medals will be awarded to encompass the three events: Dressage, Three Day Event,

and Nation's Cup. One is given for each event to the winning team and one for each event to the winning individual performance.

A type of mental telepathy between rider and mount occurs in an intricate series of maneuvers in the Grand Prix Dressage, July 25. Executed on the specially prepared turf at Assiniboia Downs, the event can be likened to disciplined figures in ballet or figure skating.

The Three Day Event held July 29-31 demands that a horse and rider excel in three aspects of riding: dressage, cross-country endurance and



stadium jumping. The first and third parts will take place at Assiniboia Downs on July 29 and 31.

Both participants and viewers will share a common appreciation for the exceptional surroundings at the cross-country endurance event. The colourful, multi-purpose 8,300 acre Bird's Hill Provincial Park allows plenty of room for the 24 miles of events and spectator trails. A family could conceivably spend all day Sunday in the park, walking from one jump to another, stopping for a picnic or swim, and return to watch the competition.

Jumps and trails have been designed in conjunction with the Pan-American Games Society and the Parks Branch of the Manitoba Dept. of Tourism and Recreation. The park matches the best facilities in the world for equestrian events.

Riders in the Three Day Event are allowed to walk over the course at the park once, but the horses meet the challenges for the first time during the actual competition.

Horse and rider begin with a course of roads and trails for 12 miles followed by a steeplechase course of 13 jumps in 2½ miles, concluded with roads and trails for 4 miles. The whole exercise is timed in a manner similar to an auto rally. At the conclusion of this phase the horse is inspected by a veterinarian during a 10 minute period. If the horse passes inspection, the pair continues to the next phase.

A cross-country course of 5½ miles comprising 35 dangerous and thrilling obstacles is next.

By the third day, both horse and rider might appear bandaged and ex-

hausted, but if the horse passes a veterinarian's examination, the pair travels to Assiniboia Downs for the final performance—stadium jumping. The total score of the three days determines the winner.

Finale for equestrian events is a brilliant jumping competition for the Nation's Cup. Horse and rider execute 17 severe jumps in two rounds, morning and afternoon. The latter is held in conjunction with the closing ceremonies and has traditionally been the biggest crowd-pleaser at international athletic events.

The 12 judges will come from Chile, the U.S.A., Switzerland and Canada. Colonel Alois Podhajsky of Switzerland is chairman of the jury for the Grand Prix Dressage. He was head of the Spanish Riding School of Vienna and is renowned as trainer of the Lippizan Horses of Austria.



# fencing



In years past, fencing was a sport of gentlemen, with the sinister overtones of duels at dawn and arguments settled the hard way.

Now refined with safety equipment and electronic scoring, it has become a world-wide competitive sport for men and women. Smart visitors will make a special point of witnessing this strenuous, skillful sport.

For eight days, 140 fencers from 15 countries will attempt to outfox their opponents physically and mentally. Just as in a chess game, they will create attacks and false attacks, moving with agility and speed.

More than 900 bouts will be played in the luxurious Highlander Curling Club . . . the most convenient and attractive setting ever enjoyed by fencers.

While competitors duel on the spacious 28,000 square foot floor, viewers can lunch and relax in the lounges overlooking the competition area.

Viewers will be treated to an educational and exciting experience.

Eight events consisting of four individual and four team bouts will be played during the week from morning into the evening, continuously.

Six raised plywood platforms 8 x 60 feet have been built for the occasion, with fencers being limited to a field of play 6 x 48 feet on each platform, called a piste.

Since the sport is so quick and difficult to officiate, electrical equipment is used for two of the three weapons in competition. A fine copper mesh is stretched over the piste for electrical contact.

Fencers provide their own international standard weapons which have a button at the point of the weapon. A wire welded down the blade, follows up the sleeve of the fencer, out the back of his jacket. A take-up reel keeps the 60-foot wire taut through the game.

Machines connect to the wires, and can detect a difference in touch 1/15 of a second, taking the guesswork out of judging.

But judges still play a vital role at the bouts. The sport is so exacting to officiate that only 60 officials in the world meet international standards.

The United States has five who are qualified, three of whom will be in Winnipeg for the Games. Three others will be coming from Europe.

The two weapons linked up electrically are the foil, used for practice (an event for both men and women) and the epee, a dueling weapon. Each bout requires one international official.

The more grueling and ambitious bout with sabre, dates back to cavalry days . . . not only do players score with a touch, but with a cut to the body or the canvas costume. A common replacement for the famous duelling scar is a broken forearm in the hard-hitting sabre duel. There is no electrical equipment.

Five officials watch each sabre bout, dividing up as a president with final rule and two judges assigned to each fencer.

Competitors from the United States and Argentina are expected to give the Canadian team a difficult bout and Mexico may present some surprises.





# This film will take some of the best home movies of the Pan-Am Games

With Kodak Ektachrome II movie film you'll remember the Pan-Am Games just as they were in your view-finder. The same rich greens and reds and vivid blues. The same soft textures and delicate shades. All the fine details that make really great home movies. Also available in Type A for indoor movies.



**Kodak**  
TRADEMARK

# field hockey





Field hockey is 6,000 years old, believed to have been played first in Persia . . . then by the ancient Greeks before the birth of the Roman Empire . . . and made popular years later by the British. Today, 58 nations are members of the International Federation of Field Hockey.

Spectators at the Pan-American Games will see eight nations play "the fastest ball game out of doors" at Assiniboine Park. This exhausting sport is quick and strategic, requiring the eye to follow a ball travelling up to 150 m.p.h.

The stakes are high. A round-robin competition with semi-finals and finals decides who travels to the next Olympics. Canada, the United States and Argentina are the strongest contenders (Canada was awarded the Lautey Cup for contributing the most to field hockey last year.)

Games are played at Assiniboine Park consisting of two 35-minute halves and a ten minute rest interval. There are no substitutes and no time-

outs except for injuries, making for continuous action.

Players provide their own sticks which are rounded, J-shaped and flat on one side. The hard, leather-covered ball—about the same size as a hard-ball—is struck only with the flat side of the stick. Other equipment includes protective pads and gloves for the goalkeeper and a net roughly 7 feet high by 12 feet wide.

A team consists of 11 players plus five substitutes.

Officials are travelling from around the world to assist with field hockey (now recognized by the Olympic Organization as "hockey" as opposed to ice hockey). Six referees are from Britain and another 20 referees, judges and members of the Appeal Jury are coming from the participating countries. Mr. M. G. Cowlishaw from England is the technical delegate and Rene Frank, secretary of the International Federation, Belgium, is chairman of the adjudicating jury.

The public is invited to watch the teams practise at the Technical Vocational School field.

# football (soccer)





In the streets of South American cities, barefoot boys play soccer-football with round stones as fervently as young Canadians play hockey.

It is no wonder then, that the best soccer in the world is played in South America. All 10 participating countries are sure to provide thrilling and action-packed exhibitions.

Athletes are in perfect physical condition, prepared to run continuously for 45 minutes at a stretch, with no substitutes and no time pauses. They rest during the 15-minute half-time and then compete for another 45 minutes. Only the goalkeeper can be replaced if he is hurt.

Each team plays 11 men consisting of a goalkeeper, two defencemen, three halfbacks and five forwards. Players attempt to steer a round leather ball into the opponent's net without using their hands, and with no direct body contact. The ball is therefore controlled with intricate footwork and use of the head, shoulders and other parts of the body.

Excellent playing pitches have been laid at Alexander Park, where the

round-robin tournaments will be held, and at the Winnipeg Stadium for semi-finals and finals. The playing fields are 120' by 75'.

Soccer officials expect 6,000 fans at each of the games with up to 20,000 at the finals. They are confident of a large audience knowing that more people watch soccer than any other sport in the world (other than horse racing). It is played in more than 128 countries.

A minimum of 22 games are scheduled with two a day for 11 days. Due to the strenuous nature of soccer, international rules state that each team must have 48 hours rest between games. Officials run constantly throughout the games as well, and are also required to rest 48 hours. For this reason, six senior officials are on hand, along with a supply of referees and linesmen.

Sir Stanley Rous, president of the International Football Association, from London, England, is special guest for the soccer-football games.

All visitors are urged to join in the excitement of this driving and impressive team sport.



# gymnastics





Close to 115 young men and women from nine countries will compete in one of the most attractive and exacting sports on the Pan-Am program.

Gymnastics requires the strength and grace akin to modern ballet, resulting in tuned bodies that respond to the most demanding exercises. Adults, and especially young people, will delight in the self control, confidence and accomplishments exhibited by the gymnasts.

Champions will be declared every day, scoring for both team and individual events. Women compete in four areas: floor exercises, balance beam, uneven parallel bars and horse vault. Men take on six events: floor exercises, side horse, rings, parallel bars, vaulting horse and horizontal bars.

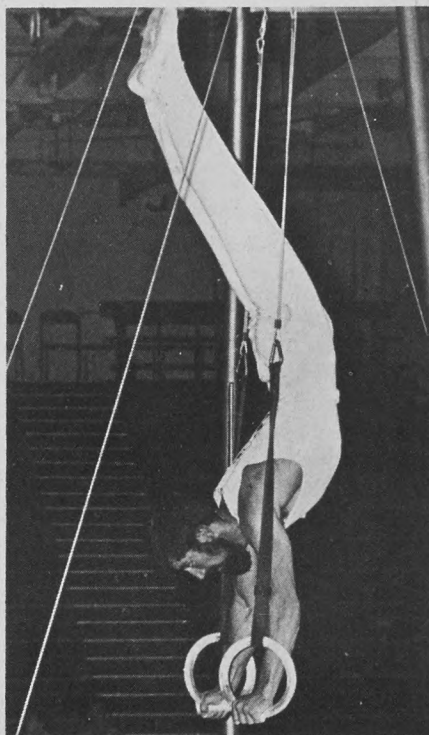
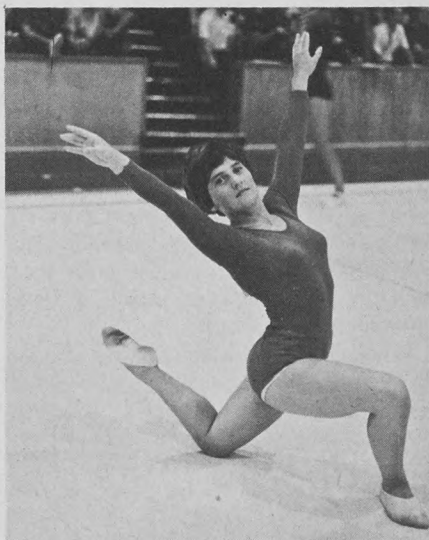
The first two days, men and women contend for top marks in compulsory exercises. Optional exercises, judged on originality and difficulty of performance, take place during the next two days. On Friday, July 28, men and women compete for individual finals.

All events are held in the outstanding St. James Civic Centre on Ness Avenue, where a \$10,000 smooth hardwood floor has been added to the arena.

Canada and the U.S.A. are former gold, silver and bronze winners for all events, but Cuba has been training very hard to challenge the North Americans. Argentina may also present surprises.

Twenty-three officials from the competing countries will be supporting the meet director, A. Gander from Switzerland who is president of the Internationale Fed. Gymnastique.

The public is welcome to watch the gymnasts work out at the Air Force Base on Whytewold Road and at Gordon Bell High School.



# judo

An increasingly popular sport which evolved from an ancient Japanese art of self defense called Ju-Jitsu, will delight audiences for the first time as a qualified Pan-American Games event.

Judo was staged at the Games in 1963 as an exhibition event, with 10 matches in a six-hour period. This year 15 nations will compete for four days in six categories, using a five-point penalty system.

This fast exhibition with spectacular throws, has five weight divisions: featherweight, lightweight, middleweight, light-heavyweight, and heavyweight. A sixth category with open weights, promises to be amusing and amazing when a small 130-pound man overthrows someone twice his size due to more crafty calculations.

Judo matches are colourful and exciting starring two opponents dressed in brilliant white uniforms, and executing clever maneuvers on green mats.

Contrary to the common belief that Judo is a mystical ritual, it is an art of scientific knowledge of physical movement. It is not a dangerous activity when executed as a sport, but it can be dangerous in self defense.

Judo involves several techniques of body contact. A Judoka, or person who does Judo, learns to throw an opponent on his back and to execute ground work with immobilization holds, choking and joint locks. A most important aspect of the sport is learning how to break a fall.

After an average of four years of diligent practise, a Judoka works for his Black Belt with degrees from one to ten. Those competing in Winnipeg have a minimum of second degree up to the sixth. Those holding degrees from six to ten are honorary. Only

four Caucasians in the world hold a sixth degree and no one is alive today with a tenth degree Black Belt.

Several prominent Judo personalities are attending the Games, the most outstanding being a ninth degree Black Belt expert from Japan, Professor Kotani, who serves as technical guest.

Another technical advisor is Charles Palmer, president of the International Judo Federation, from London, England. Major Phillip Porter, secretary-general of the Pan-American Games Judo Union, and official Judo representative on the American Olympic Committee, is organizing the referees and judges.

Chief representative for the Pan-American Games, Frank Hatashita, a sixth degree Black Belt from Toronto, comes as president of the Canadian Judoka Black Belt Association and president of the Pan-American Judo Union.

Events held in the St. James arena are played on a special platform 48 feet square, raised 2' 8" off the floor. Six feet inside, giving a safety area, is a 30-foot square rice-straw mat covered with vinyl. The mat is very firm but resilient, allowing good footwork and fast movements.

Bleachers surrounding the platform provide excellent viewing for 2,500 people. Only one match is played at a time, judged by three officials.

Judo headquarters and practice site is at the Winnipeg Winter Club.

Judo is making tremendous advances as a sport in all parts of the world. In Canada, 16,000 participants are working for their Black Belts, with three women having achieved this level. The armed services has abandoned boxing for Judo.



The sport came into existence in Japan in 1882 when a young Japanese university professor, Jigoror Kano, felt something was missing from Ju-Jitsu. He elevated the art of attack and defense to a system based on physical and mental education, using the principles of nature.

Kano developed two slogans, "maximum efficiency of both the mind and

body," and "mutual welfare and benefit." He saw Judo as a self-contained system of physical education.

Some of the finest judo techniques will be demonstrated at exhibitions during the Games by two Japanese champions. The men have been sent on a tour of North America to promote judo by the Japanese government and the Kodokan Judo Institute.



# rowing

Pack a picnic supper, load the family and friends into the car, and head for the \$63 million rowing course.

Pay \$2.00 for the carload and watch the beautifully smooth rowing races from a hilltop parking spot, or from a choice piece of sod along the riverbank. The rowing regatta offers fun and excitement in a picturesque setting at the Greater Winnipeg Floodway, finished this year to divert floodwaters of the rampaging Red River.

Grassy slopes lining the 2000-meter, 13-lane course, of which six lanes will be used, allows plenty of room for thousands of spectators.

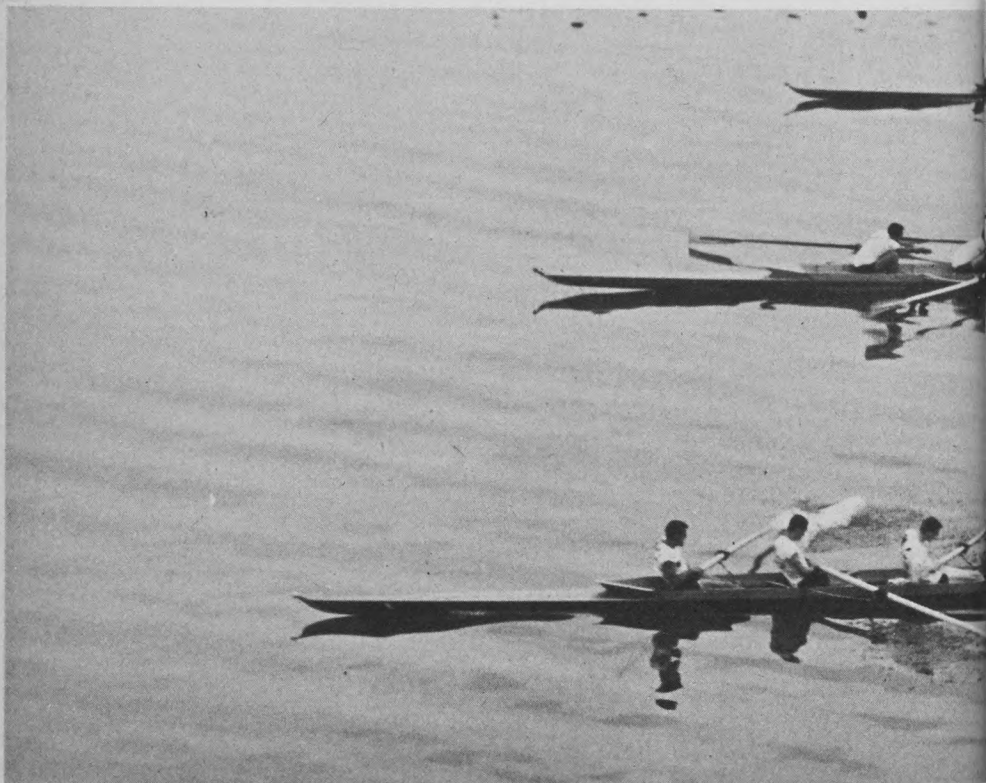
The floodway meets international rowing standards to perfection. Lanes

are straight, free from currents and well sheltered by mounds on both sides.

Seven events are slated for seven types of boats. All races reflect hours of coaching to achieve application of full power at the right second, balance, synchronization and consistency of speed.

The events vary, some allowing one oar per person, some allowing two oars per person, and some carrying a colorful coxwain who calls the beat, directions and words of encouragement. Many teams will reach 20 miles an hour in sprints.

Races are held for single sculls, double sculls, pair-oared with coxwain, pair-oared without coxwain, four-oared





with coxwain, four-oared without coxwain and eight-oared with coxwain.

Four of the 10 countries entered are supplying their own shells and all countries are bringing oars of their own preference. International standard shells have been purchased by the Pan-American Games Society for sale in Canada after the events. An equal number of boats has been loaned from the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, who in turn will use them in their August Centennial regatta.

Other equipment used in the event includes floating buoys attached to concrete blocks every 20 meters on the six lanes, starting gates for even starts and judges' towers.

Judges housed on elevated towers

at the finish line have immediate readings on an Omega recorder taken from the  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  stages through to the finish line.

An automatic photo-timer registers each boat on film as it passes the finish line. Time readings are printed to 1/1000th of a second.

Ten referees and umpires are coming to Winnipeg from the United States, Mexico, Canada and South American countries.

Although rowing is dominated by teams from United States colleges, some of the South American countries are surprisingly strong, such as Uruguay, Argentina and Mexico. Canada also ranks high, especially teams from British Columbia and eastern Canada.



# canoeing

Canoeing can be accredited somewhat for opening up Winnipeg during pioneer days. Now paddlers come to the same city for competitive challenge . . . to mark the first time canoeing has been run as an exhibition event in the Pan-American Games.

Canoeing has always been dominated at the Olympics by Europeans, but now South America has blossomed to provide Canada and the U.S. with a close race. Cuba, Mexico and Bolivia will be strong on the Greater Winnipeg Floodway with teams of up to 15 paddlers. More than 65 competitors will display speed, precision and coordination of movement on the 500, 1,000 and 10,000 meter events.

Three kayak events of one-man, two-man, and four-man teams feature races for men and women compe-

titors. The craft was originated for northern travel in Europe and Canada, and has been streamlined for competitions, made from a special lightweight plywood. The paddle is double bladed.

The racing canoe evolved from those used by the North American Indian. Singles and doubles events are scheduled. Each paddler uses one singlebladed paddle.

Latin American countries are being treated to \$7,000 worth of boats from the town of Streur in Denmark. The high quality crafts will be sold in Canada after the Games. Canada and the United States are providing their own crafts.

Spectators are invited to bring a picnic lunch Saturday and Sunday afternoons, prepared for a relaxing as well as exciting time.





# TRACK & FIELD HEADQUARTERS



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## covering every event.



The Centennial Voice  
of Manitoba



# rifle and pistol

Hunting enthusiasts and the general public alike will be heading out to the rifle range to see the "fastest guns in the Western Hemisphere."

Rough and ready shooters can count on more than a tin can set on a fence post. In fact, master shooters will compete at the best shooting facilities on the continent—and perhaps even the world.

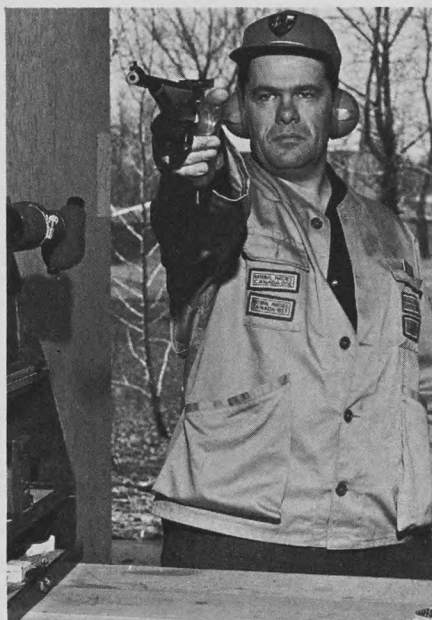
Improved facilities to the tune of \$86,000 at the Winnipeg Revolver and Pistol Association located at Miller Road Range northwest of Winnipeg, house all 22 rifle and pistol events.

A new pistol range provides 42 covered firing points for centre-fire pistol and four bays for rapid fire where electric target turners will be used.

Forty covered firing points at a new rifle range, face targets which are raised and lowered manually from concrete butts. Three rows of overhead baffles, steel columns supporting fir four-by-fours, eliminate any possibility of stray bullets. Additional protection is provided by 18-foot high bunkers.

Eighteen nations are entering individual and team shooting events, registering a representation of one man up to 27, including 24 shooters and three officials.

Shooting events include the 22-calibre rifle shot at 50 meters with 40 shots fired in each of three positions: standing, kneeling and prone. The English rifle event requires 60 shots in the prone position. The free 22-calibre pistol event is fired 60 shots at 50 meters.



Spectators will find rapid fire 22 pistol events tense ones when competitors have limited time to shoot at five man-shaped targets. They are first allotted eight seconds to put a shot into each one of the five targets, then six seconds and then four. Accuracy and speed are the real tests.

Two challenges face participants in the centre fire pistol event at 25 meters. First they are given three seconds for each of 30 shots to fire at silhouette targets, then another 30 shots at bullseye targets.

While the United States is heavily favoured in shooting events, Canada is moving up quickly, having won 14 medals at the last Pan-American Games.



# skeet shooting

Those with gambling blood will enjoy the skeet shooting events at the Winnipeg Trap and Skeet Club near Oak Bluff, southwest of the city on highway three.

Competitors fire 200 shots at targets projected 15 feet overhead and at a distance of 71 yards. The skeet targets are of coal tar pitch and limestone, less than five inches in diameter. They are thrown by machine from a small building at each end of the diameter of a circle, sided by stations on the perimeter.

A husband and wife team are expected to perform well in the strong Venezuelan contingent. The United States and Chile will offer strong competition.

Shooting and skeet events are operating under the approval of the International Shooting Union, represented by Ernst Zimmermann, secretary general.

Colonel Michael Tipa, technical representative of ISU, inspected the sites prior to the Games and rated them "among the best in the world." He will act as a technical advisor during the events. Colonel Tipa has verified that all distance measurements meet international regulations precisely.

He urges families to attend the shooting events and to participate in a shooting or skeet club after the Games.

"Shooting is the cleanest and safest sport in the world," he says. "It is a sport the entire family can enjoy from the five-year-old shooter to grandfather."

Among the qualities developed through shooting, Col. Tipa lists mental alertness, self control, fairness, concentration, physical fitness and patience.





AIR CANADA salutes the 1967 Pan-American Games . . . and congratulates the City of Winnipeg, its Mayor and its citizens whose determination and dedicated hard work are responsible for bringing this great International sports spectacle to Canada in this Centennial Year.

**AIR CANADA** 





# softball



Drive through any city in the Western Hemisphere on a sunny summer afternoon and you'll see that every corner softball park is occupied. The players might be school children, just introduced to the sport, or veterans who have increased their skills and enthusiasm for the game through the years.

Organizers of the exhibition games this summer expect full stands at the 2000-seat Exhibition Park, Jarvis and McPhillips. They take their cue from the United States where softball rates third in audience popularity, next to baseball and basketball.

Eventually, say softball officials, softball will not only be recognized as an official Pan-American sport, but as an Olympic event. Twenty-eight countries are now affiliated with the International Softball Federation.

Up to seven countries may participate in the Pan-American exhibition games, each bringing 18 players, a coach and manager. Team trophies and individual awards will be presented as a one-time winning event.

The president of the International Softball Federation is honorary director of the events. He is Ralph Jaynues, representative for the State of Maryland.

Other officials include Don Porter of Oklahoma City, executive secretary-treasurer of the ISF; Bill Kethan, president of the American Softball Association and Ed Corbett of Calgary, Alberta, president of the Canadian Amateur Softball Association.

Softball is often confused with baseball (hardball), which has a similar playing field, equipment and rules. The softball is pitched underhand at 46 feet often travelling faster than the hard ball, thrown overhand at 60 feet.

A hardball measures 9 inches in circumference compared to a  $11\frac{7}{8}$  inches softball which weighs  $6\frac{1}{4}$  ounces. The softball bats are shorter by two inches and measure  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in circumference at the maximum. The softball diamond is also smaller.

# pan-am pool

The scene is the Pan-American Games Pool, one of the world's finest natatoriums.

Competitor No. 8 slices his way to the finish line in first place. He hoists himself to the deck and is soundly congratulated by 2,400 delighted spectators.

The crowd, impressed with the outstanding performance of No. 8 and his colleagues, is also taken aback by the excellent competitive facilities and equipment.

They applaud again when loudspeakers resound through the building, announcing times to one 1/1000 of a second . . . and scoreboards flash the results instantly . . . while a video camera replays every dramatic moment for the officials.

Such scenes are not uncommon at the Pan-Am Pool. The \$2.7 million indoor structure is designed and equipped to give aquatics participants every possible edge, resulting in sparked viewing.

The 75' wide by 220' long pool, serves three purposes at once. A moveable steel bulkhead separates the shallow "learn to swim" area of 55' by 75' by 3½' from the center competitive section.

Here, eight-lane swimming events take place in a 110' by 75' by 6'6" area and are separated from the diving section by a rope of float markers. The deep end is 50' by 75' by 16 feet of water.

Highlights include underwater lighting, a viewing window below the surface, perfected acoustics, the absence of annoying vertical columns, and concealed indoor lighting. The building is completely air-conditioned and heated by a warm air system.

The design deliberately separates the pool deck from the spectator level, minimizing the intermingling of

competitors and spectators.

All facilities for swimmers are at the pool level, with 1,200 lockers, washroom and showering rooms. The building houses a large board room, secretarial and archivist space, a V.I.P. receiving room and large press boxes.

The fine workout equipment in two large training rooms was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Elmer D. Shier of Charleswood, Man., for use during and after the Games.

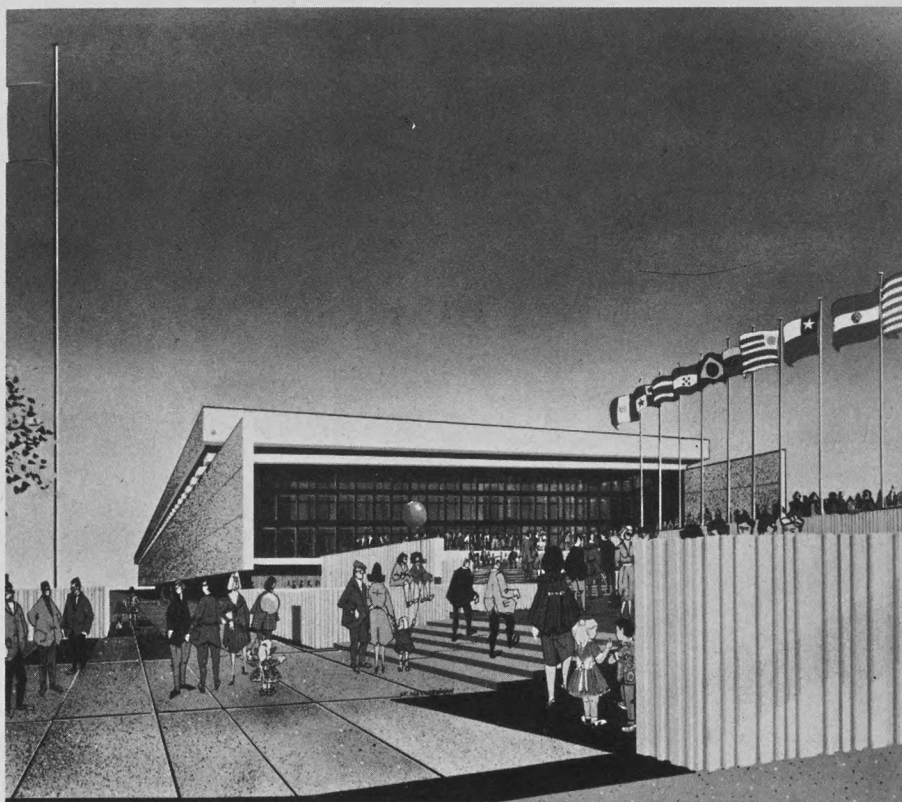
A generous gift from Canadian Westinghouse Ltd., pushes aquatic sports ahead in hours of training for championship techniques. Their video tape relay recorder provides instant replay and a permanent record of cherished moves. Swimmers, divers and water polo teams can analyse their own moves as well as those of others. Three hours of outstanding events during the Games will be recorded on tape and kept in the library at the pool.

An electric scoreboard is multi-purpose, recording swimming, diving, water polo and synchronized swimming events.

With so many fine innovations at the Pan-American Pool, it's not surprising to find it has been named the site for the Swimming Hall of Fame of Canada and the National Archives of Aquatic Sports. The library located at the structure will hold photographs of champions, films of newsworthy events, and display medals and trophies which have been donated by noted swimmers.

Winnipeg welcomes the opportunity to host aquatic events at the 5th Pan-American Games. City aquanauts are already testing the water for future international and national aquatic events.





**Olympic-size swimming pool seats 2,500 spectators.**

## **Architects and Engineers for the Pan-Am Pool**

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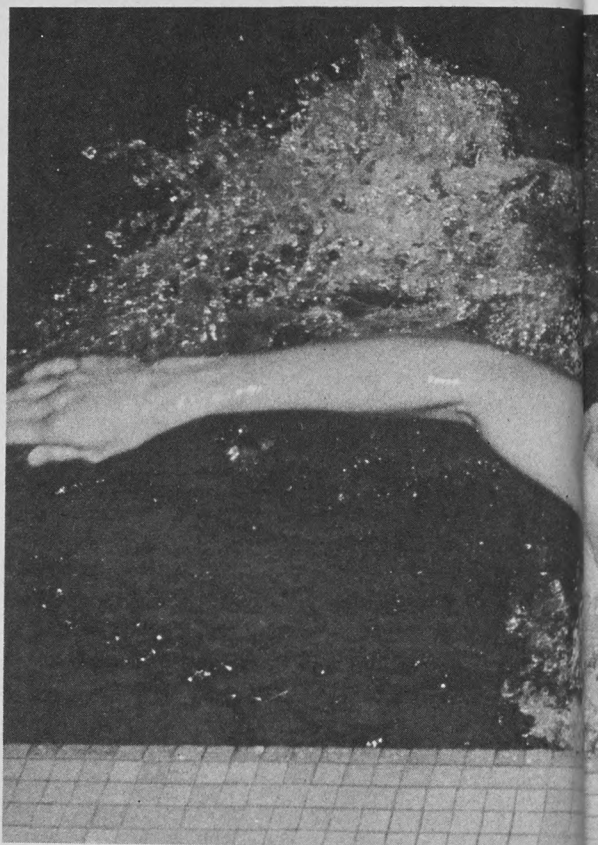
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# swimming



All the essential qualities inherent in champions will be projected by competitors at the Pan-American Pool.

In addition to perfected style, coordination, physical strength and speed, the swimmers will have a winning attitude. Too often, they have witnessed how pressure and fear can stifle even the most qualified swimmer.

With more than 200 swimmers hugging a positive competitive spirit, spectators are sure to witness a thrilling series of races. The 25 participating countries are allowed to enter two swimmers in each of four events: free style, breaststroke, butterfly and back stroke.

Each event has a series of fast heats where athletes are seeded according to their past histories. The United States is expected to capture





**Bill Utley, U.S.A.**

75 per cent of the first place medals, led by Don Scholander, winner of five Olympic gold medals.

Excellent water conditions add to the certainty of record-breaking races. The 6'6" depth is perfect for tumble turns, eliminating drag on a swimmer and cutting down turbulence.

Lane markers, kept taut by an adjusting device at each end of the lane, cut down the amount of wash from one lane to the other. The extensive size of water surface also adds to water stability.

Markers in the pool indicate precise swimming areas. Black and white markers are spaced along the length of the lanes and a different color of marker shows the athlete where a tumble turn should be executed.

Chlorine content is kept to a mini-

mum and water temperature meets the international ruling of approximately 70 degrees.

More than 100 judges, timers and referees are assisting with the events. Distinguished guests include Dr. Harold Henning, from Detroit, representative of the international body of swimming; Javier Ostos of Mexico, president of the Amateur Swimming Union Association; Sebastian Salinas of Peru, chairman of ASUA records; and Dr. W. S. Maddin, president of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association. Dr. Paul P. Hauch of Canada, vice-president of the ASUA, will act as Meet Director.

Official decisions on races are aided by Omega high precision instruments which feature sensitive touch plates at start and finish.



**Don Schollander, U.S.A.,  
5 Olympic gold medals.**

The company has eliminated the controversy about swimmers in eight lanes receiving the starting signals at delayed and different times. Omega's starting pistol encloses a tiny microphone which is wired to a series of small loudspeakers located at the dividing line between each starting lane. The "shot" from the pistol is heard simultaneously by each contestant.

A highly sensitive 32" high touch-plate covers the entire width of the finish end of the pool. While it is not affected by heavy water motion, it registers the slightest touch of any part of a swimmer.

Time is recorded to one one-thousandths of a second, clarifying all close races. The Omega quartz recorder prints the order of arrival by lane numbers on a time printing mechanism enclosed in a small glass-walled sector on the pool deck. Tabulated results are flashed immediately on an overhead lighted scoreboard.

The electric equipment is supplemented by a team of 26 volunteer time-keepers who tabulate manual reading. Since events are only run once, manual times are necessary, should the Omega equipment disqualify for some reason.

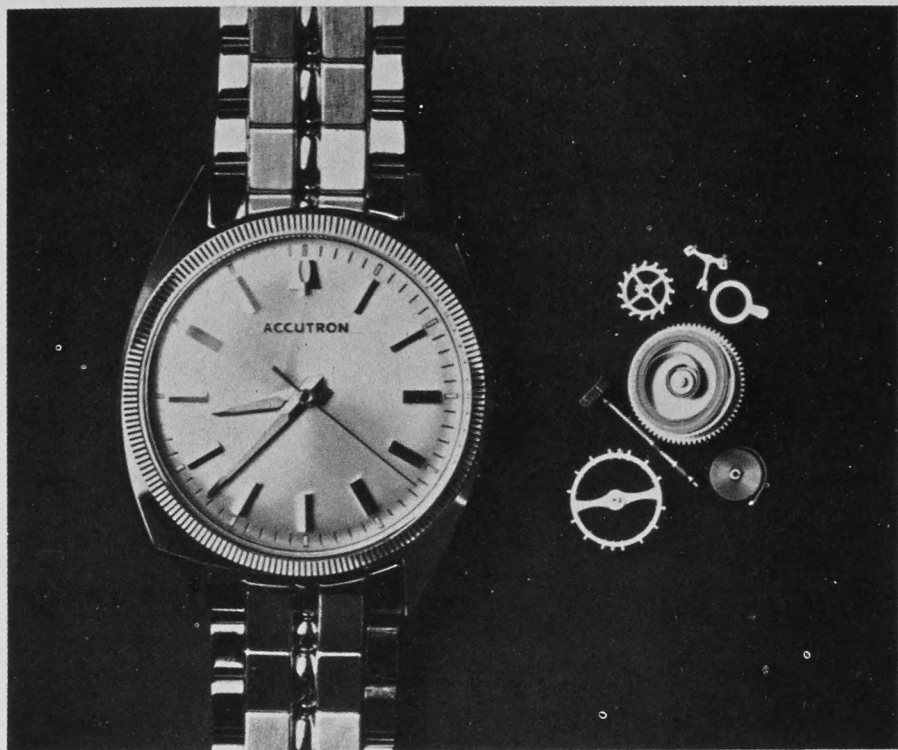
Swimmers will be able to watch a re-run of each Pan-Am event on the Westinghouse video tape relay equipment immediately, but the tapes will not be used to undermine a referee's decision during the events.

Parents are urged to bring their children to the practise sessions one week before the Pan-Am events. Located at eight Winnipeg pools, the sessions provide an opportunity to see disciplined championship training and practise sprints.



**Pokey Watson, U.S.A.**





⚡ Accutron by Bulova. Shown: Model "210", stainless steel case with 14K gold bezel ring 225.00. Other styles from 150.00. Accutron jeweler will adjust timekeeping to this tolerance if necessary. Guarantee is for one year. © Bulova Watch Company Limited.

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Watchworks are fallible. A bit of dirt or glob of oil can send springs, gears and wheels haywire. The Accutron timepiece doesn't depend on watchworks. Instead, an electronic tuning fork divides each second into 360 equal parts and Bulova guarantees accuracy within 60 seconds a month.

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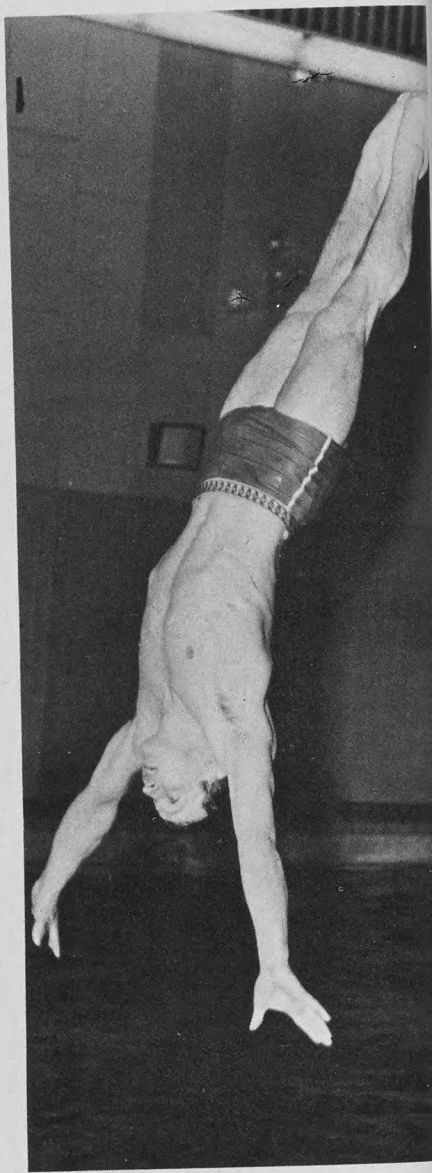


Old-fashioned balance wheel is still used in all wind, self-wind, and electric watches. It is not used in the Accutron movement.



Accutron tuning fork keeps virtually perfect time and comes with the first guarantee of accuracy ever given.

# diving





The finest competitive diving ever seen in the Americas promises to be one of the most spectacular activities during the games.

Sixty of the most accomplished divers from 15 countries will perform five compulsory and five optional dives from two heights.

From the 3-metre board and 10-metre board, divers execute a forward, back, reverse, inward and forward dive half twist. The dives may be performed in straight, pike, tuck or free positions. Voluntary dives are judged on the performance and degree of difficulty, constituting the greatest chance for competitors to amass winning points.

Only the first 16 competitors will advance from the preliminary contest to the semi-finals. North and South America's 12 top divers will somersault, twist and knife the water for the fractional race for gold.

Points are awarded from the time the whistle goes when a competitor walks on to the board to the time he hits the surface of the water.

Seven international judges from the Americas are aided by the latest electrical judging equipment, supplied by Omega.

Each judge holds a small electric box registering from zero to ten in decimal points. When he punches a score for a competitor, a light appears on the referee's master control. All scores are revealed by the referee on an overhead electrical scoreboard when all judges have registered a score.

Announcers speaking in English and Spanish will alert the audience and the competitor to the dive, number and the manner of performance.

The United States, Canada and Mexico will be defending their present strong positions.

All divers are given perfect conditions for the competition, set in an Olympic-standard pool with an outstanding diving complex of two 1-metre, two 3-metre springboards and a tower complex of 3, 5, 7.5 and 10 metres. The platforms are reached by a central enclosed stairway core.

The boards are of duraflex championship quality.

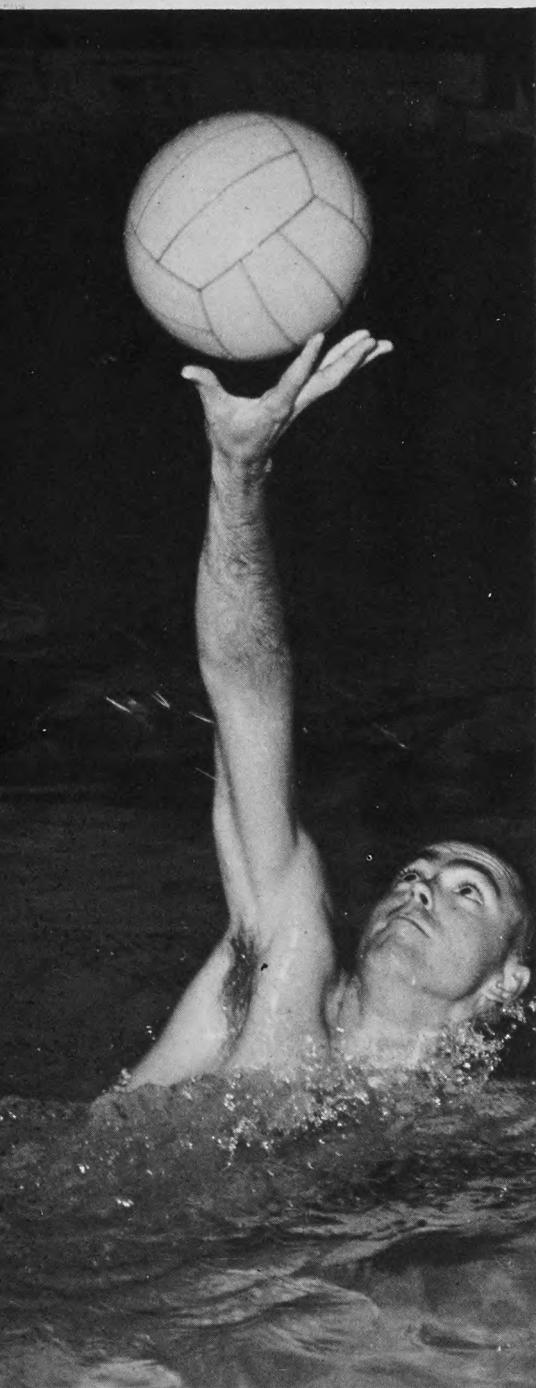
A spraying system on the surface of the water helps divers judge the distance when performing from the tower to the water.

Competitors will be working off the Pan-American pool boards eight days prior to the events from six a.m. to midnight.

The public is welcome to attend using the Games practise pass.



# water polo



When water polo was invented 87 years ago in England, the rules were loose and included grab, dunk and drown.

Since being admitted to the Olympic Games in 1902, the sport has been refined to a swift, skillful game. It has the universal appeal of difficulty in scoring goals and of outwitting the opponent in order to keep control of the ball.

Known as the "fastest game afloat" water polo is verified by medical tests as one of the most demanding sports for players. It requires 10 minutes of speed swimming at a stretch where players cannot touch the sides or bottom of the pool. They are able to pause between quarters for periods of one, two and one minute.

The object of water polo is similar to basketball or hockey, where each team attempts to dodge the other side and score with a ball in the net.

Seven players make up a team consisting of three forwards, three defencemen and one goalie. Each team also has four substitutes who can enter the game during the quarter intervals. Field of play is approximately 100' x 70' in all deep water.

Teams can be identified by white or black caps and the goalies by red caps. They play with a plastic composition ball which handles like leather but repels water. It is slightly smaller than a basketball. One of the most unusual features of the events is that this is the first international water polo event where the 10' wide by 3' high nets will be buoyed at either end on styrofoam floats.

When the ball is in play, it seldom touches the water. Players try for an unguarded shot at the goal by shooting the ball from player to player using only one hand, or by pushing it in front of them as they swim.

Fouls are levied for holding or pulling an opponent (a player can be



pushed or pulled only when he is holding the ball) or for impeding the free movement of a player.

For the first time in a Pan-American water polo event, players will not be removed from the water when penalized. Instead, a team will be given one penalty point for each foul until three are listed. The opposing team will then be given one free unhindered shot at the goal from four meters. Officials expect the game to move more quickly with this change.

Spectators will notice that the goalie is the only player who is allowed to punch the ball or grab it with both hands.

One referee judges each game signalling his decisions with two flags. There are no verbal instructions. A scoreboard suspended over the pool signals the time remaining, the number of penalty points and the points scored.

To remove doubt or bias, referees have been imported from Europe to include Abe Fuchs and Charles Angerhausen from Belgium, Josef Dernweber from Austria and Tof Hofland from the Dutch Antilles Curacao. The tournament will be run by Manuel

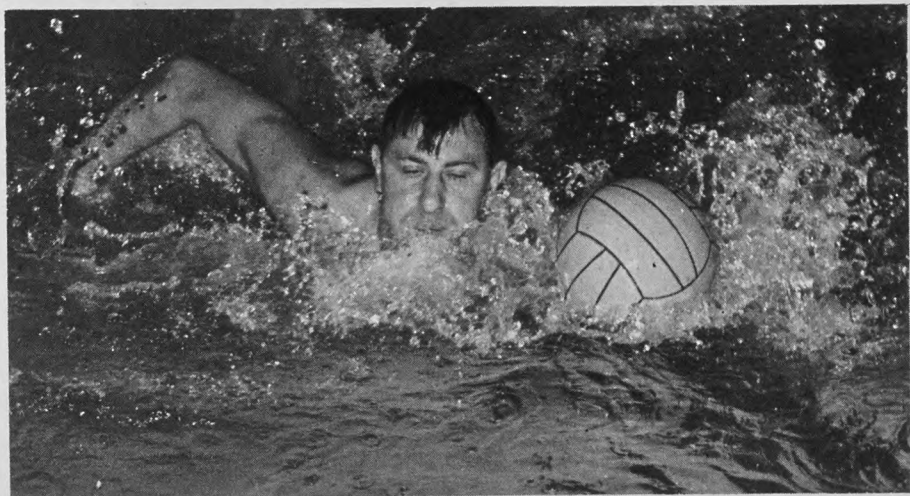
Segura from Argentina, chairman of the Amateur Swimming Union Association, Water Polo Committee.

Winners of the events will go directly to the '68 Olympics, as the Games are the playoffs. Eight teams are expected to compete. Water polo has been dominated by Hungary in the Olympic Games for 40 years, so it won't be surprising to find coaches, players and referees at the Pan-American Games with Hungarian names.

Strongest contenders will be Argentina (Pan-Am winners in 1955), the United States (winners in '59) and Brazil (holders in 1963). Canada hopes to qualify in one of the three top spots, taking the team to the Olympics for the first time. Other countries hoping to do the same are Mexico, Cuba, Colombia and Chile.

If all teams appear, 27 games will be played in a group system, plus consolation events.

A video tape recording unit will be used by the referee to review protests but it will not be used to reverse his decision. Coaches may also use it to replay the games for deciding team strategy in future events.



*Who's first at  
the starting  
gate?*



*Who's there  
at the  
kickoff?*



*Who gets the  
best seats at  
special  
events?*



*Who's handy to  
the door when  
the rains  
come  
down?*



*All the smarter people take a bus!*

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# tennis

The strings of many tennis rackets wielded during the Pan - American Games will have seen battles in Davis Cup Championships. Of the projected 75 players from 15 countries, many have either competed for the world title or have set their aim in that direction.

Winnipeg will be greeting them with a first, consisting of a special, fine powdered shale on the courts developed by former doubles champion, Eddie McKush of Winnipeg. The shale is re-ground from a pit in Saskatchewan, creating an excellent playing surface that cannot wash away.

Everything possible has been done to provide international standards on the six competitive courts at the Winnipeg Canoe Club. A minimum of 1,500 seats is provided and more seating will be placed around the courts during the final tournament.

Five events will take place: men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles.

Five draws will be held during each of the first five days of competition and finals will be scheduled thereafter.

The swift, exacting and tactical action is almost as exhausting to watch as to play. Stiffest competition for the Brazilian holders of the Davis Cup will come from the United States.

Officiating will be conducted by qualified representatives from each team. A jury of appeal elected from this body of officials will rule on controversial issues.

Spectators are welcome at the practise courts located at the Winnipeg Tennis Club, 150 Roslyn Road; and the University of Manitoba hard courts indoors.



# volleyball



A more appropriate name for volleyball might be powerball, for the ball often travels at 110 m.p.h. on a spike and soars to heights of 45 feet from a hit.

Volleyball is more than just a recreational, waterfront game when it is played at top competitive level.

Thousands of Canadians were amazed at the calibre of volleyball played during the 1966 cross-Canada tour of the Russian and American teams. This spring, Peru's National Women's Team put on a dazzling exhibition for nearly 1,000 onlookers at the Fort Garry field house, when they served, blocked and spiked their way to a four-game sweep of two local sextets.

Here was a sample of the action audiences can expect during the Pan-American Games from as many as 15 countries sending both male and female teams.

Real power is expected from Brazil, the United States, Peru, Cuba and Canada.

There will be action from the U.S.A. team due to the presence of Smitty Duke, chosen best all-round player at

the championships in Prague in 1966.

Playing the best of five matches, approximately 125 games will take place, mostly in the Winnipeg Arena. Some preliminary matches will be held at the Winnipeg Technical Vocational School.

Youth and physical directors will especially appreciate the strategies and skills exhibited by all teams. The games will keep 27 referees and more than 200 score keepers, lineskeepers and timers running at a fast clip.

The internationally-approved volleyball by Jack Watson is to be used. It is claimed to be the best in America, patterned after a European ball and then improved by Canadians.

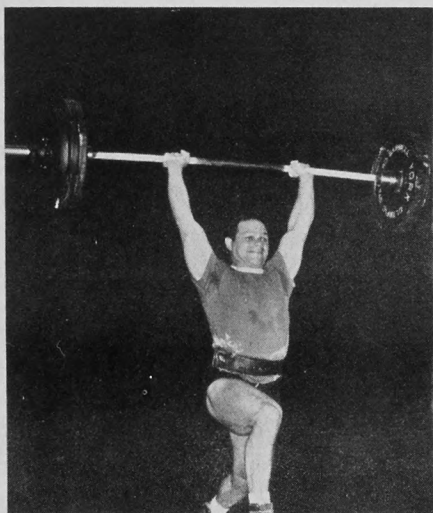
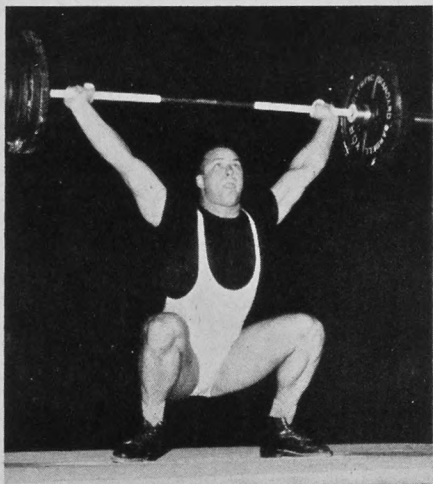
Officials travelling to Winnipeg for the volleyball matches include Dr. Jose Pezet, president of the South American Volleyball Federation, and V. Saavaine, president of the USSR Volleyball Association and representative of the International Volleyball Federation.

Volleyball has been on the upswing for a number of years and should prove to be one of the more popular activities at the Games.





# weightlifting



Top: Bednarski, U.S.A. 2nd place, a 325 lb. snatch.

Above: Mintz, U.S.A. champ, a 305 lb. jerk.

Across: Grippalski, U.S.A. jr world record, a 336 lb press.

Feats of strength have won praise and honor for powerful men since life began.

Where spectators once admired the pioneer who carried the heaviest weights on portage, they will laud more sophisticated champions at the weightlifting competitions.

Over 100 strong men from Canada, the United States, Mexico and South American nations will match muscles in the four-day weightlifting championships.

Each country is allowed to enter one man in each of the seven weight classes. Lightest includes bantam weights up to 123¼ pounds, while heavyweights are those over 198¼ pounds, with many over 300 pounds.

All competitors have been building their strength for this event at least five years and will range in ages from 20 to 36.

Weightlifters train at ease for seven months before the Games, bearing down for the critical phase during the two weeks immediately prior to competition.

It is during this time that diet and fluid intake is carefully watched. Heavier athletes will dehydrate seven hours before weigh-in to avoid being disqualified (they are only allowed four ounces over the mark).

In an event where accurate body weights are vital to the determination of class winners, weigh scales must be minutely correct. Excellent scales are supplied by the Toledo Scale Company.

Equipment used at the World Championships at Dortmund, Germany



in November, 1966, has been purchased from the Berg Corporation of Germany. Ten of the 200 kilogram Berg Sets, each weighing 440 pounds, will, for the first time in international competition, have the weight stamped on the discs both in kilograms and pounds.

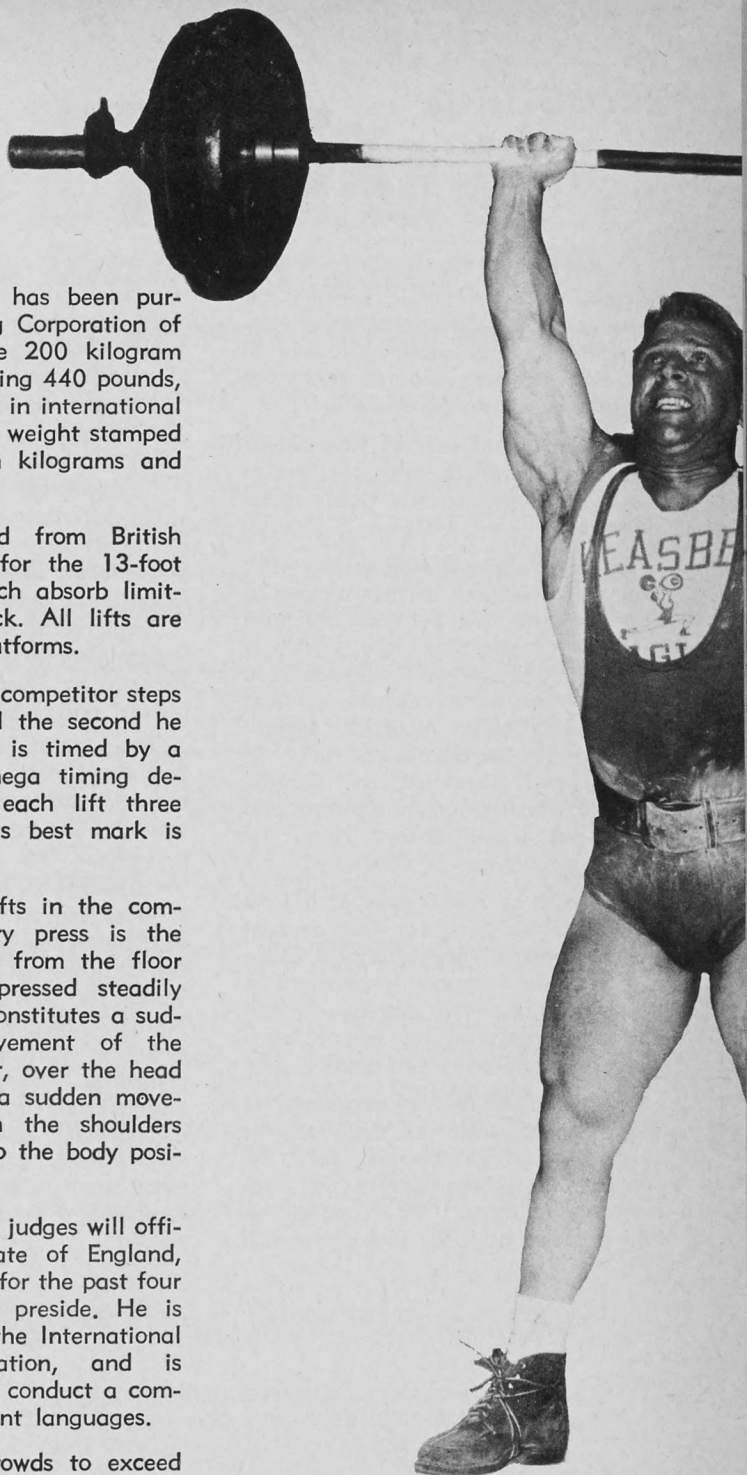
Hemlock hardwood from British Columbia was used for the 13-foot square platforms which absorb limitless amounts of shock. All lifts are completed on the platforms.

From the second a competitor steps on the platform until the second he completes a lift, he is timed by a special 3-minute Omega timing device. He completes each lift three times from which his best mark is recorded.

There are three lifts in the competition. The military press is the lifting of the weight from the floor to shoulders, then pressed steadily overhead. A snatch constitutes a sudden continuous movement of the weight from the floor, over the head and held. A jerk is a sudden movement overhead from the shoulders with no restrictions to the body position.

Three international judges will officiate, and Oscar State of England, master of ceremonies for the past four Olympic Games, will preside. He is general secretary of the International Weightlifting Federation, and is reputed to be able to conduct a competition in 27 different languages.

Officials expect crowds to exceed the 3,400 seats available in the Civic Auditorium. Weightlifting is a unique attraction where every event is a final, complete with medals.



# wrestling



Ancient as the Olympic Games, the vigorous body contact sport of wrestling is faster and more aggressive in the Pan-American Games than the exhibitions on the pro circuits.

Wrestling fans will be amazed at the speed, strength and agility displayed by contestants from seven countries.

Bouts are run Olympic-style, with three, three-minute periods broken by a one-minute rest between. As with professional wrestling, the object is to pin the opponent's shoulders to the mat for three seconds, gaining complete victory. A point system tallies credits for take-downs, falls, reversals and tabulates bad points. When a wrestler accumulates six bad points he is eliminated from the events.

As many as 3,000 fans at a time can watch wrestling for four days at the Winnipeg Civic Auditorium. Since wrestlers are very evenly matched in Pan-Am bouts, the activity is fast and strenuous. For this reason, each wrestler is limited to two bouts a day.

A special 40-foot square platform with sloping sides is designed for safety. Wrestling officials claim the rubber composition Reslite mat has startling features. For example, an egg dropped from 20 feet above will

not crack when it lands on the mat.

In the same way, the absorption qualities of the mat break the falls of athletes and eliminate mat burns to the skin as well. Reslite mats are also provided at the workout gymnasium in Grant Park School.

International certified judges from each participating country will aid in the officiating. Each match requires one referee, a match chairman, three judges and a time keeper.

Roger Coulon, president of the Federal International Lucha Amateur Association, from Switzerland, is chief official during the wrestling bouts.

The United States will put up the best show in all eight weight classes, with Canada taking many of the second place medals. Argentina may present a few surprises along with the Russian-trained Cuban team.

Wrestling is growing in popularity throughout the world and is one of the fastest growing sports in the United States for young people. Last year, 1,200 U.S. high schools adopted wrestling into their physical education programs. The competition develops physical and mental capacities as well as character, self-confidence and good muscle tone. It is the only bodily contact sport where each participant competes with an opponent his own weight.



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## **"America: Espirito, Sport, Fraternite"**

The motto of the Pan-American Games, incorporating the four major languages of the Western Hemisphere—English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, portrays the true significance of this event.

"The American spirit of friendship through sports".



## **Westfair Foods Ltd.**

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BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

# yachting



Volatile and unpredictable Lake Winnipeg is the scene for seven days of challenges to the whipping wind and waters, as international sailors compete for the elusive gold, silver and bronze medals.

The Canadian Organizing Committee has added suspense to the races by providing brand new identical crafts for the 115 competitors from 15 countries.

This is a true test of sailing ability. The 52 yachts are of the finest quality, featuring fibreglass hulls of exact uniformity. Each team enters a competition on an equal basis, given a new boat which requires personal tuning. Sails are supplied by competitors in all classes: Flying Dutchman, Finn, Snipe and Lightning. Those sailing the Finn also provide masts.

Competitors are being provided with boats for the first time in the history

of the Pan-American Games. The yachts are fully tested by class representatives appointed by the Games and are awarded to the countries in a draw.

Boats cannot be rotated after the first race and no alterations to equipment are allowed during the regatta.

The Finn is a single-man, planing hull with center board, 15 feet long and has a main sail. Brazil is the present holder of the Pan-Am gold medal.

Two men sail the 16 foot long, center board Snipe, with main and jib sails. Once again, Brazil reigns.

The ocean and inland lake Flying Dutchman is 20 feet in length, manned by two sailors. It is a center board planing hull with main, jib and spinnaker sails. Brazil is the present gold medal holder.

The United States is present champion of the three-man Lightning. The 19 foot center board boat carries main, jib and spinnaker sails and was initially designed for sailing in Long Island Sound.

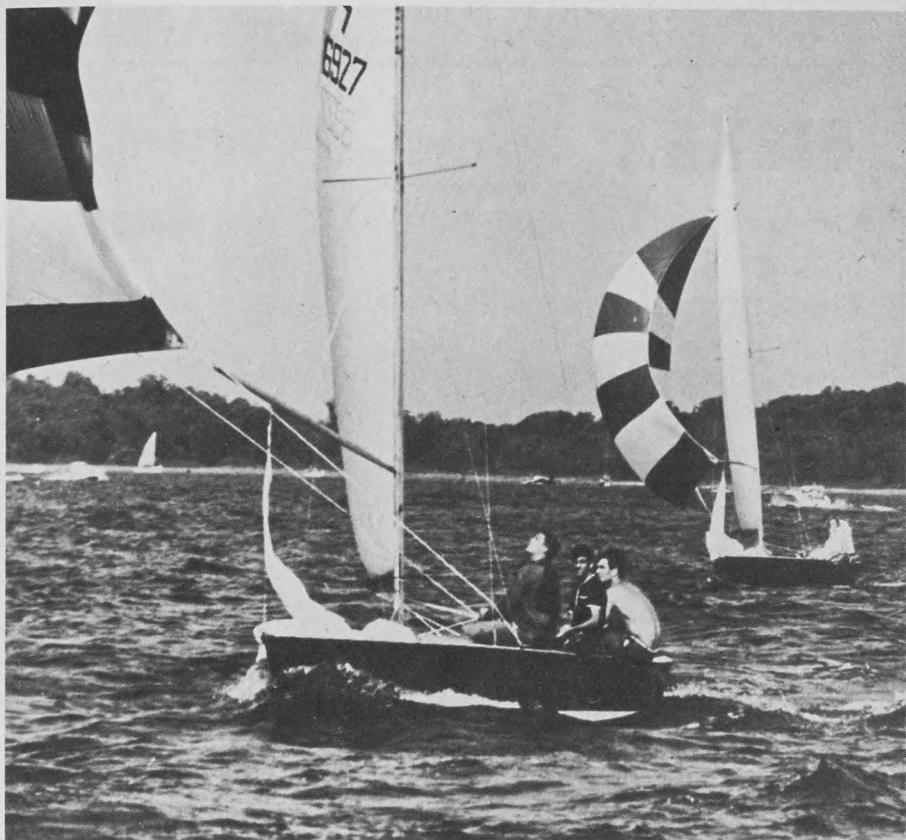
Teams count the best six races out of seven, trying for the lowest score of points set down by the International Yacht Racing Union.

The first yacht to cross the finish line is the winner provided he has not fouled.

Yachting in the 5th Pan-American Games presents another first. This is the first regatta where the organizers started from the beginning on facilities and accessories.

The \$80,000 venture features a new sailing headquarters at Gimli, a historic Icelandic fishing village. The six major divisions: repair shop, rigging and fitting storage; measuring





and sail loft; headquarters and committee rooms; officials and contestants viewing areas; boat storage area and launching ramp; wet boat preparation and mooring area.

Housing for competitors and officials is provided at the Gimli airbase. A medical first aid post is available and staffed by a doctor, and a nurse throughout the preparation and racing.

Members of the International Jury of Appeal are: Lynn A. Watters, president of the International Jury, Town of Mount Royal, Que., Canada; L. E. Vorley, Pembroke, Bermuda; Carlos Braniff, Mexico City; Gonzalo Armendariz, Caracas, Venezuela; Gregg Bemis, Boston, United States; Paul F. Buckup, Brazil; Senor Roberto G. Sieburger, Argentina.

Sailing buffs are invited to dock their boats at the government facilities

at Gimli and follow the races on well-patrolled nearby waters. The two courses are set on a triangular pattern, one covering in excess of 14 miles and the other in excess of ten.

The southern portion of this large inland lake, just 50 miles north of Winnipeg, measures about 20 by 60 miles with an average depth of 25 feet. No islands or shoals interfere with the sailing and the low lying shore stays clear of natural wind patterns.

Those watching from shore will see the beginning and ending of most races and various sections throughout, depending on weather conditions. If the family makes a day of the races, they can swim on the extensive beaches lined with birch and poplar trees. The fishing is good, with facilities for frying the catch at a nearby picnic park.

# BIRKS...

## Winnipeg's Leading Jewellers designers and manufacturers of the 1967 PAN-AM MEDALS



### Award Medals

- 1st — GOLD
- 2nd — SILVER
- 3rd — BRONZE

The attractive medals are made from a specially-rolled ingot of annealed bronze stamped by hand-made dies. Over five thousand medals will be given to athletes during the games.

### Commemorative Medals

for All  
Participating  
Athletes



Birks is an integral part of Winnipeg's background, in culture, fine jewellery and artistic wares. The House of Birks stands as a proud landmark in Winnipeg, a sign of enterprise and good business.

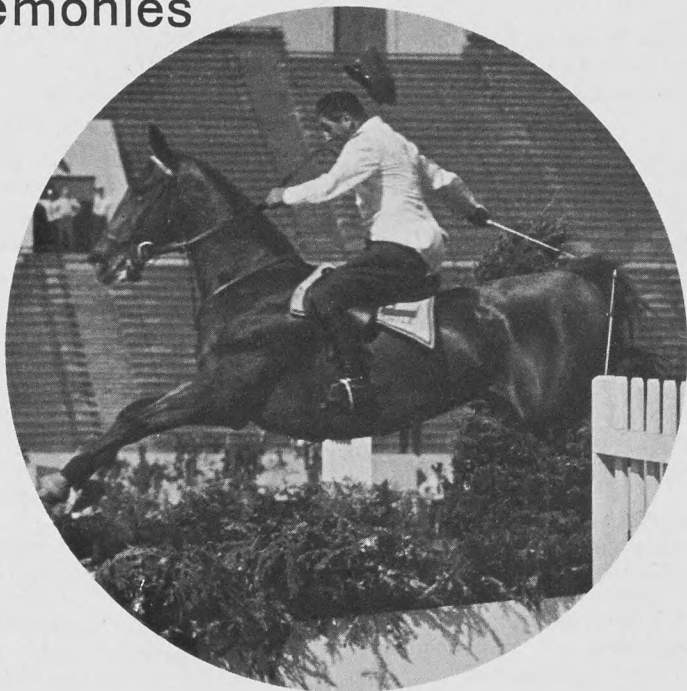
# BIRKS

J E W E L L E R S

PORTAGE and SMITH, and POLO PARK  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



## nation's cup: closing ceremonies



The world's best mounts and riders, rigorously and devotedly trained over a period of years, will compete with their complete jumping teams, as part of the closing ceremonies.

Here is society in top hat when riders dressed in bright jackets and national uniforms execute a series of extremely difficult jumps for the Nation's Cup. The setting might fool some into believing this is a real fox hunting course, complete with brick, iron and wooden fences, bushes and water.

The color and flurry of the final sport competition in the Games, is followed by a symbolic ceremony announcing the next host country.

The flame, in position since opening day, is dowsed and the beautiful PASO flag, presented to the (1967) Society at Sao Paulo in 1963, is turned over to the Host City for the Sixth Pan-American Games.

Bids for the Games are expected from San Diego, California; Chile; Caracas, Venezuela; Miami, Florida; and Cali, Colombia. Each city is considered for the facilities available, organizational abilities, personnel qualifications, technical knowledge and the tourist advantages.

As with the opening of the Games, there will be marching bands, excitement . . . and some sadness. Spectators will feel a closeness to their many friends from nations in the Western Hemisphere and will be sorry to see them return home.

The ceremonies conclude the Largest Sporting Event ever staged in North America and the outstanding sports event of Canada's Centennial year.

The Games saw the cooperative and willing spirit of Manitobans in staging an international sport classic in Winnipeg, Canada's Sport Centre.

# speaking spanish

Would you like to speak to the person next to you? Yes?  
But he doesn't speak your language?  
Try these simple sure-to-please sentences.

Hello, my name is ..... What is yours?  
**Hola, me llamo** ..... **Como se llama Usted?**  
ohlah, may yahmoh ..... kohmoh say yahmay oostyad?

Who is likely to win the next event?  
**Quién le parece ganara la proxima competicion?**  
kee-ayn lay pahraysay gahnahrah lah prohxemah kohmpayteeseehoh?

I like the tall fellow.  
**Me gusta el tipo alto.**  
may goostah ayl teepoh ahltoh.

Would you join me for coffee?  
**Desea tomar una taza de café conmigo?**  
Daysayah tohmahr oonah tahsah day kahfay kohnmeegoh?

You are a beautiful woman.  
**Es usted encantadora.**  
ays oostayd aynkahntahdohrah.

You are a very fine athlete.  
**Es usted un magnifico atleta.**  
ays oostayd oon mahgnéefeeekoh ahtlaytah

Help!  
**Socorro!**  
Sohkohrrroh!

Goodbye.  
**Adios.**  
ahdeehs.

Good for you! Well done!  
**Bien hecho! Merece un premio!**  
beeayn aytchoh! Mayraysay oon praymeeoh.

Thank you very much.  
**Le quedo muy agradecido.**  
lay kaydoh moeee ahgrahdayseedoh.

Where is the athlete's village?  
**Donde queda la villa de los atletas?**  
Dohnday kaydah lah weeyah day lohs ahtlaytahs?

Please come to visit me. Here is my address.  
**Le ruego venga a visitarme. Aqui tiene mi direccion.**  
lay rooaygoh wayngah ah weeseetahrnay. ahkee teeynay mee deeraykseeohh.



## **At sporting events . . . try . . .**

### **Athletics . . .**

How many years have you been training?

*Por cuantos anos se ha estado entrenando Usted?*

pohr kooahntohs ahnjohs say ah aystahdoh ayntnaynahndo oostayd?

### **Boxing . . .**

How many fights have you won? lost?

*Cuantas peleas gana? perdio?*

kooahntahs paylayahs gahnoh? payrdeehoh?

### **Canoeing . . .**

How fast does the canoe go?

*Que velocidad puede desarrollar la canoa?*

kay waylohseedahd pooayday daysahrohyahr lah kahnohah?

### **Diving . . .**

Does your head ever ache from the impact of the water?

*Le da dolor de cabeza alguna vez el impacto con el agua?*

lay dah dohlohr day kahbaysah ahlgoonah vays ayl eempahktoh

kohn ayl ahgooah?

### **Field Hockey . . .**

Where did you learn to play field hockey?

*Donde aprendio a jugar hockey sobre césped?*

dohnday ahprayndeeo ah joogahr hockey sohbray sayspayd?

### **Gymnastics . . .**

Is ballet part of your training?

*Es el ballet parte de su entrenamiento?*

ays ayl bahlay pahrtay day soo ayntnaynahmeeayntoh?

### **Shooting . . .**

Are you a big game hunter?

*Es usted aficionado a la caza mayor?*

ays oostayd ahfeeseehnahdoh ah lah kabsah mahyohr?

### **Soccer . . .**

At what age did you start playing soccer?

*A que edad empezo a jugar futbol?*

ah kay aydahd aympaysoh ah joogahr footbol?

### **Swimming . . .**

Does the chlorine bother your eyes?

*Molesta el cloro sus ojos?*

mohlaystah ayl klohroh soos ohjohs?

### **Water Polo . . .**

Has anyone ever been seriously hurt in a game?

*Se hirio alguien seriamente alguna vez en un partido?*

say eereehoh ahlgueayn sayreeahmayntay ahlgoonah ways ayn oon pahrteedoh?

### **Yachting . . .**

What do you do when the boat overturns?

*Que hace usted en caso de darse vuelta la embarcacion?*

kay ahsay oostayd ayn cahsoh day dahrsay wooayltah lah aymbahrkahseeohn

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*O único banco no recinto!*  
Faça suas transações  
bancárias em seu próprio  
idioma!

**Agência do Royal Bank**  
**Nos Jogos Panamericanos**  
**Vila Panamericana**



# congress on sports medicine

An International Congress on Sports Medicine will be held during the Pan-American Games. World-renowned physicians, famous for their work in the field of sports medicine, will present papers at the two-day seminar.

Simultaneously, the Canadian Medical Association will sponsor a Canadian Association of Sports Sciences to promote the scientific aspects of all sports.

Two to three weeks before the Games, Dr. Gordon R. Cumming, chairman of the Pan-American Fitness Research Committee, is conducting a program of fitness and psychological tests on some of the 500-member Canadian team.

The information will be valuable for assessing optimum levels of fitness to be achieved in the population at large. The findings will also be of value to coaches and athletes when studying endurance events.

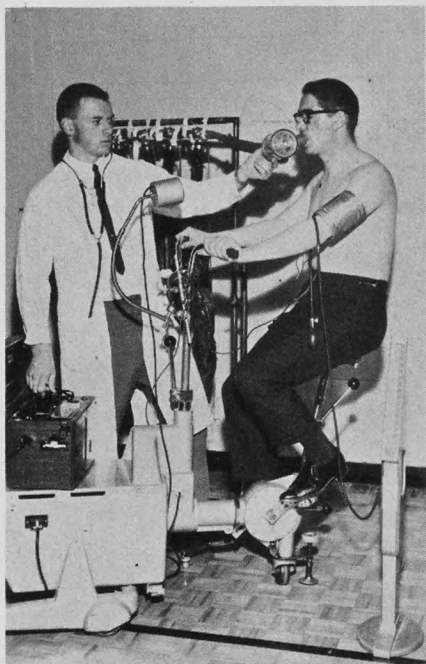
Athletes are tested for work load, speed, comparisons of heart rate and oxygen utilization in an exercise to maximum performance on a bicycle, ergometer and treadmill.

Resting heart measurements take the heart volume by X-Ray, heart sounds and electro-cardiograms, and bone measurements.

Body fat is measured by weighing the athlete on a scale and submersing him in water to obtain body specific gravity. Breathing tests assess the functional capacity of the lungs.

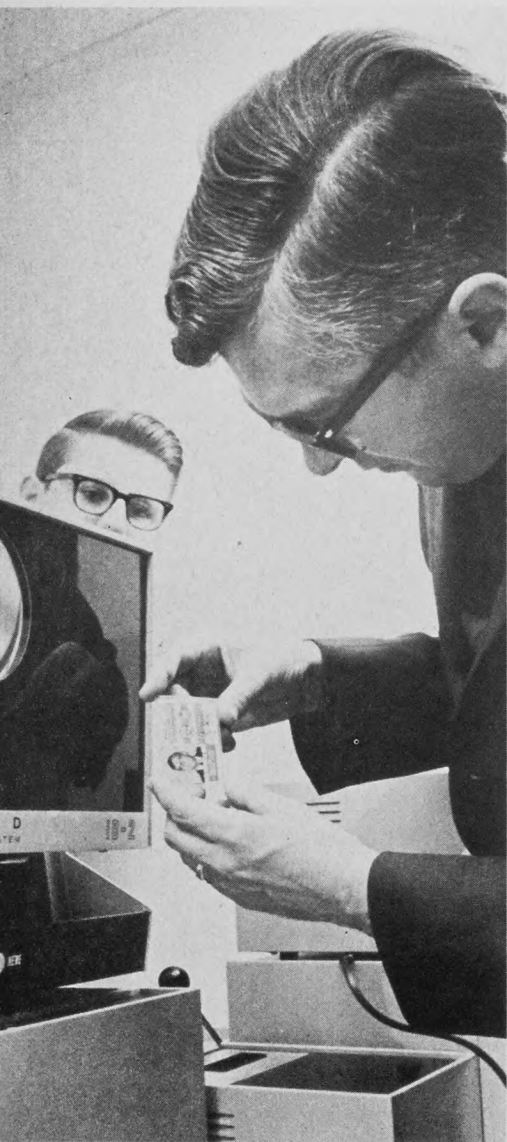
Psychological tests consider motivational and personality factors.

The tests can be differentiated from those conducted by others, since these co-relate athletes in such events as equestrian, running, rowing, and weightlifting. Never before have the set of tests been conducted on such a large scale.



A bicycle test is administered by A. B. Goodwin to Alan Wren, Winnipeg water polo player.

# press corps



All accredited press carry ID cards.

## *Dateline: Winnipeg*

*"A new world's record has been set at the site of the Fifth Pan-American Games in Winnipeg, Canada by . . ."*

When up to 600 press people converge on Winnipeg to report the results of the Games, they can count on a fast feeding of accurate facts.

A Results and Press Center located at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, provides excellent facilities and assistance for all classifications of the press.

Press Relations Director, Wally Jasper, says accredited press (registered by June 1) are given first priority on all arrangements. The five major wire services feeding the world with instantaneous results in English, Spanish and French, take prime seat locations at all events. Two percent of the seating is allocated for press at each sports venue.

## **Facilities:**

The press center is divided into six areas to serve the orientation and accreditation of press, exchange of foreign money, receptions, and processing of results. Fifty press aids are available for typing, operating of telephone and teletype machines, dispatching news, conducting tours and arranging interviews.

Official results are distributed on location immediately following each event, and at the same time are telephoned to the results center for general consumption. Copying machines provide duplicates at 140



copies a minute for the waiting press. Individual stories can then be typed on machines provided by a number of typewriter companies.

All accredited press can pick up results via pigeon holes at the center. Press men are welcome at the Winnipeg Free Press Club as honorary members. A press bar is also situated at the center.

Interpreters are provided by Rothman's at the airport, press center and interview areas. Multi-lingual assistance is also given at the Pan-Am Village and each sports venue.

#### **Photography:**

Photographers lose their individual paper identity when they become part of a photo pool, organized and graded by the participating photographers. A specified number of photographers will be allotted to each of the sports and no others will be allowed close to the events.

Helicopter service may be used to speed delivery of film and prints. A 24-hour central processing laboratory located at 1395 Inkster Blvd. is under the direction of Ted Smerchanski, telephone Area Code 204 - 586-9661. Costs are reduced for accredited press and official photographers. A Kodak Versamat gives 8x10 glossy prints in thirty minutes.

Courtesy photographs are being provided by Omega of photosprint results located at various events. See Rodney Smith, Omega representative at the Press Center.

The 3M company is also offering courtesy photos in addition to a daily four-page summary bulletin listing outstanding performances and key events. The man in charge is Jim Rogers, 2280 Pembina Highway, telephone 204 - GL 2-4403.

#### **Interviews:**

Winners of medals are automatically available for interviews on location. Interviews with other participants can be secured by contacting a press aid who will approach the team manager.

Permission to conduct interviews at the Pan-Am village is obtained at the Press Center. Press credentials are surrendered at the village entrance and returned when leaving. Accreditation is suspended for violation of rules.

Accredited press are invited to all official functions.

#### **Cost:**

Two hundred rooms are reserved for accredited press at the Center, costing about \$8 a night for a single. The average press man might spend \$12 to \$15 a day for room, board and transportation.

The press will be catered to in every way possible . . . even to the extent of courtesy snacks for those covering long, continuous events.

Says Press Relations Director, Wally Jasper, "We will provide official results with the efficiency matching the Olympics in Tokyo. We also hope to provide the necessary assistance to give the very best impression of Winnipeg and Canada."

# cbc broadcasting

The Canadian radio and television teams are prepared to establish a new record for the fullest, fastest, and first coverage ever given a sporting event in Canada.

Between July 22 and August 6, the Games will be the subject of close to 50 broadcast hours on CBC English networks. In addition, there will be French network CBC coverage and feeds will be supplied to many American, Central and South American broadcasting interests.

Television's emphasis, in color, will be on track and field, swimming, rowing, gymnastics and tennis. Black-and-white camera units will be stationed at the Winnipeg Auditorium for wrestling, boxing and weightlifting and at Alexander Park for soccer.

Mobile units and video-tape cruisers will roam the area covering field

hockey, yachting, cycling, judo, shooting, fencing, basketball, baseball and volleyball.

Television plans call for a half-hour highlights program each evening for 13 days.

The opening and closing ceremonies will be covered live and in color. Saturday afternoon transmissions July 29 and August 5 should each be of two hours duration.

CBC radio's coverage plan, encompassing every competitive event that takes place at any location, calls for 10-minute reports six times daily.

Taken single either CBC radio or television will provide a complete, comprehensive service. Taken in combination they add up to broadcasting coverage seldom if ever matched in the annals of North American sports.

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## **VISIT SASKATCHEWAN AFTER THE GAMES**

**Head North from Highway No. 1 to the action-packed lakes that beckon the sportsman. Spend an evening of quiet relaxation in modern lakeshore campgrounds.**

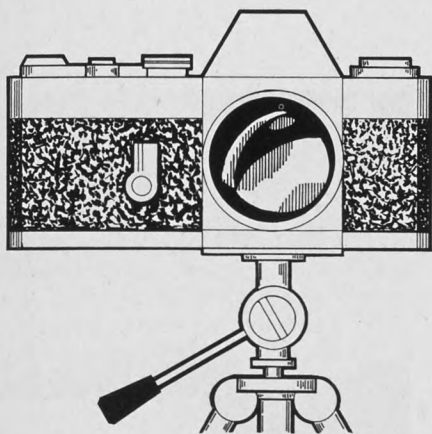
**SASKATCHEWAN TOURIST DEVELOPMENT BRANCH  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY & COMMERCE**

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# photography tips



Are you prepared to capture the true action and spirit of the Games on camera? Plan ahead, apply a little imagination and try the sports photography tricks listed below by Ted Smerchansky, Winnipeg professional photographer.

**Shutter Speeds:** Stop the action with at least 1/200 of a second; exaggerate movement with a slow shutter speed of 1/50 mounting the camera on a tripod.

**Filters:** To improve outdoor contrast and bring out details such as clouds and water spray, add a K1 or K2 yellow filter to black-and-white film. Filters for color film correct off-balance illumination, penetration of haze, conversion from daylight to artificial light. Data on the films indicates which filters to use.

**Lighting:** To avoid light loss, utilize narrow light beams in your reflector. For most events, spectators will be limited to shots from the stands. Beyond a 15-foot distance, use a 22 or 50 flashbulb; distances up to 15 feet will take small bulbs.

**Composition:** Make each photo tell a story. Attend the practise sessions for close-ups of facial expressions, body movement, team strategies. Stay clear

of cluttered backgrounds in favour of one or two objects related to the particular event. Let the objects frame your picture (the field hockey net leads the eye to the goalie making a save, or a buoy points the way to a swimmer.)

Watch for interesting "flavour" photographs . . . reactions of young people to participants, television cameramen executing acrobatics for good shots, antics of athletes when they learn the results of an event . . . sportsmanship, fellowship, conflict.

Try unusual angles, side views, extreme close-ups. Remember that the whole subject does not need to be in the frame.

**When Making Movies:** Start each new series with a title shot at the sports event to make editing an easy job later. Reduce eye strain by letting the subject create the action . . . avoid moving the camera in excess. Use a tripod if at all possible.

**For Best Results:** Test these techniques before the Games and at the practise sites. Show them to your camera dealer and ask him how you can improve. Be creative, have fun and you're sure to return home with a pocketful of well-documented memories.

# accommodation





Optimists are welcoming sports fans to the Games with, "Come to Winnipeg. We'll find a place for you."

And the 60,000 and more visitors can count on that invitation.

Through Pan-Accommodation, a central lodging complex, tourists can book space in advance of the Games or gain assistance upon arrival.

Information booths are placed at four Greater Winnipeg main streets:

Junction of Trans-Canada Highway and Highway 59 (Warrens Corner);

Highway 75, south of the perimeter in St. Norbert;

Junction of Highways 2 and 3 and the perimeter highway;

Junction of Trans-Canada Highway and perimeter highway west near Headingley.

The booths are staffed by University students and members of the department of tourism and recreation. They work on a 14-hour day but the heart of the accommodation complex operates a 24-hour shift.

Provincial Government offices are maintained at the following locations:

Tourist Branch, Administrative Office, 511 Norquay Building, York and Kennedy, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba. Telephone 946-7455.

Tourist Reception Office, Legislative Building, Broadway and Osborne, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba. Telephone 946-7131. Office hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. From May 26 to September 4 the office is open to 10:00 p.m. daily including Sunday.

Direct-line telephones are placed to the Pan-Accommodation headquarters at the corner of Broadway and Osborne, from railway stations, bus stations and the airport.

A variety of lodgings is available. There are about 10,000 hotel and

motel bedrooms in the city, most of which have been booked months before the Games. All hotels will advise the headquarters of vacancies daily during the Games.

Tourists also have an opportunity to experience real Western hospitality by staying in the homes of Winnipeggers. Citizens are opening their doors to about 7,000 visitors, undoubtedly resulting in lifelong friendships. Rates will range from \$6 to \$8 for singles and \$10 to \$12 for doubles.

Those bringing trailers or tents can count on a minimum of 3,000 camping spaces within a radius of 25 miles from the centre of Winnipeg. Rates run \$1 per day for un-serviced spaces; \$1.50 for those served by electricity; and \$2 for plots supplying electricity and sewer facilities. Space cannot be reserved in advance.

#### **Camping Locations:**

Bird's Hill Provincial Park,  
14 miles northeast.

Conestoga Campsites, St. Anne's Road  
at Winnipeg Perimeter Highway.

Elm Beach, St. Mary's Road,  
2 miles south of Perimeter Hwy.

Down's Village Mobile Home Park,  
Perimeter Highway at Portage Ave.

Park Royal Beach, 4 miles northwest  
of Winnipeg via Hwy. 6.

Oasis, 8 miles northeast of  
Winnipeg, via Hwy. 59.

Sunny Harbour Beach,  
17 miles west of Winnipeg.

Bison Park,  
17½ miles west of Winnipeg.

Riverbend Trailer Park, 18 miles west  
of Winnipeg via Trans-Canada Hwy.

St. Adolphe Park, 16 miles south of  
Winnipeg via Provincial Road 429.

Kinsmen Lake, Stonewall, Manitoba.  
Carman Camp Grounds,

½ mile west of Carman.  
Petersfield Park,

2½ miles east of Petersfield.

# pan-am village

Some 3,000 athletes and officials will call the Pan-Am Village in Winnipeg home for more than four weeks. Planned for comfort, convenience and privacy, the village is headquarters for accommodation, dining, training and recreation.

The 26 buildings at Fort Osborne Barracks are on loan from the department of national defence and have been organized to supply the facilities for every need. Here, the guests find barber shops, souvenirs, tailors, banks, a post office, a hospital, a dental clinic, beauty salons and interpreters on 24-hour duty. The Royal Bank of Canada has provided a trailer on the site to offer full banking services. The staff comes from the Dominican Republic, Montreal and Winnipeg, prepared to converse in four languages and handle more than 25 different currencies.

The village also promises to be the best night spot in town with cabaret entertainment volunteered by local bands and singers. Latin American rhythms are a certainty on the program, supplied by the guests themselves.

Entry into the village is controlled by ID cards. Generally, visitors are not allowed into the village but they may arrange a meeting through the hosting committee of the Pan-American Games Society (942-2541).

Local citizens are encouraged to invite visitors from other countries into their homes for a Canadian dinner and chat. This can also be arranged through the Pan-Am office.

A colorful ceremony at the village open to spectators, is the regular mor-

ning flag raising at the main square of Selkirk Lines July 15-22 when each country arrives for the Games. The same procedure is followed when the countries leave for home, only this time, most members are difficult to recognize by country. By now, they have traded identifying sweaters, caps and crests.

Transportation to practise sites and events is closely scheduled. Volunteer drivers will man 80 buses and 100 cars (donated by General Motors and Ford).

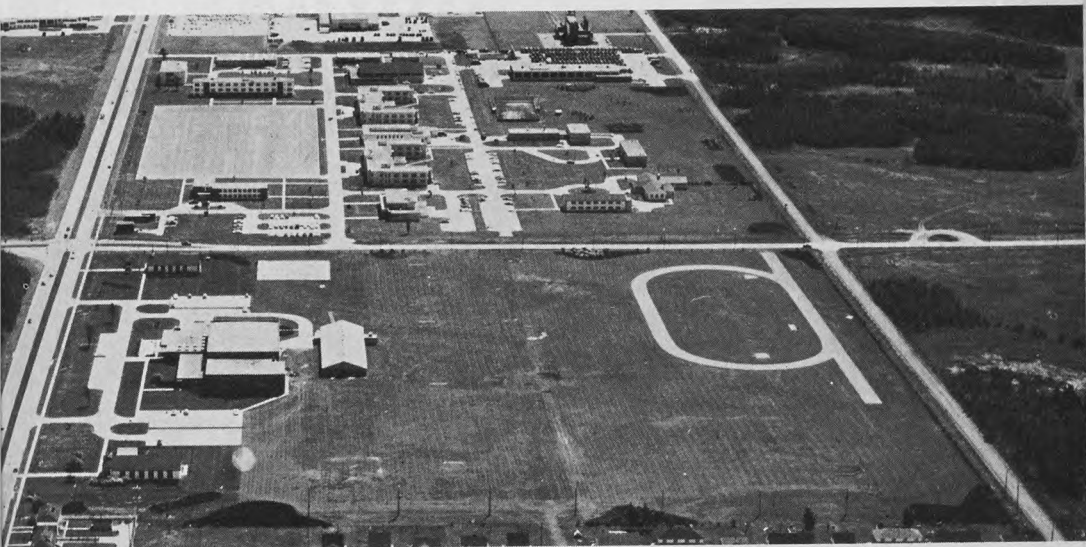
In addition to the 2,500 housed at LaVerendrye and Selkirk Lines, athletes and officials will take up residence at buildings located near their sports events. The R.C.A.F. station at Gimli takes 250; School for the Deaf in Tuxedo, 325; University College, 250; Ravenscourt, 100, and Balmoral Hall, 50.

A Pan-Am force of 1,000 men from the Canadian armed forces is assisting with the administration, transportation, communications, protocol and general duties.

Many of the men have taken a year of concentrated Spanish lessons to prepare for their duties—all after working hours. A working knowledge of the language will be especially helpful for those acting as "desk clerks" in the dormitories, or as inspection officers and advisers in both the recreation and dining areas.

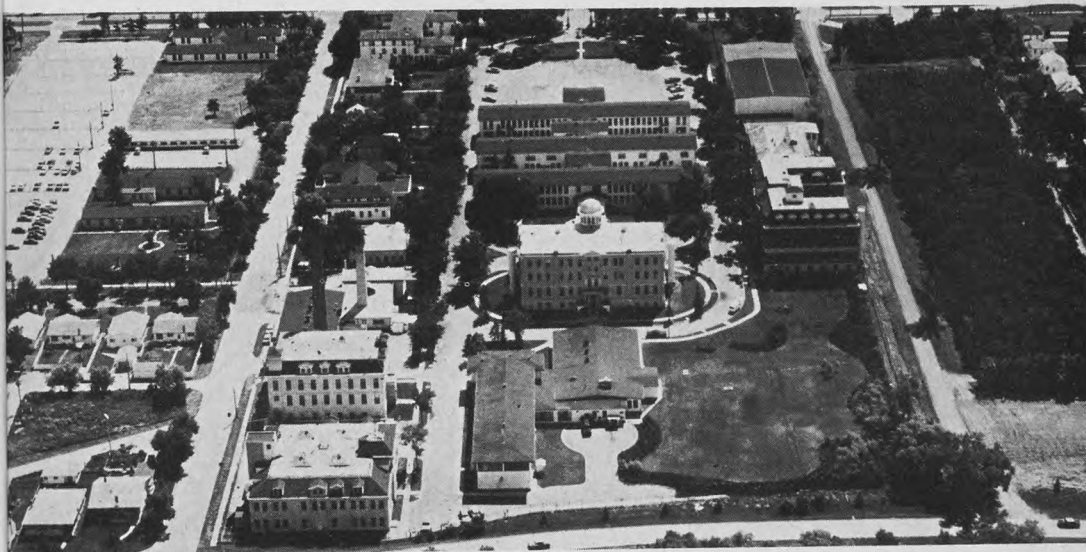
The more colorful participation of the Defence Department occurs at the opening ceremonies when they provide a saluting troop of four guns and a 100-man guard of honor.





Men's quarters, La Verendrye and Selkirk Lines, off Grant Avenue.

Women's residence, School for the Deaf off Tuxedo Avenue.



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**Kingston, Ont.:** Sheraton Motor Inn.

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**Winnipeg:** Sheraton-Carlton Motor Inn.

**Calgary, Alberta:** Sheraton-Summit Hotel.

**Edmonton, Alberta:** Sheraton-Caravan Motor Hotel.

## Sheraton Hotels & Motor Inns

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# coins and stamps

The Canadian man-on-the-street can feel the centennial excitement mounting in the tiny, commonplace things—the pennies in his pocket and the stamps on his letters.

Stamp enthusiasts will collect a treasure trove in 1967.

The Post Office is issuing eight commemoratives including a special Pan-American Games stamp and a new definite stamp issue of 12 values.

The latter is imbedded in the lid of a handsome stamp box, and is sold by the Post Office for \$2.43, the face value of the stamps.

This series shows an attractive portrait of the Queen with regional views on the five lowest denominations. Elegant designs on the other seven are based on paintings in the National Gallery.

Canada's centennial commemorative was issued Jan. 11, and remains on sale throughout the year. The brilliant colours of the national flag are superimposed on a bold blue design.

The Expo 67 commemorative was issued on April 28 to coincide with the opening of the exhibition and remains on sale until Expo closes.

A special stamp June 30 marks the royal visit to Canada of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, while a commemorative of July 19 celebrates the Pan-Am Games.

Canadians will feel honored knowing that the United Nations and many other countries, notably U.S.A., France, U. S. S. R., Czechoslovakia, Monaco, Jamaica, and Ireland are acknowledging Canada's centennial and Expo 67 with special stamps.

Coins of Canada have changed very little in past years, causing traditionalists to be outraged at the absence of the beaver on 1967 coins.



While the beaver has been excluded this year, other wildlife symbolizes aspects of Canada—its majesty, its fertility, its vastness.

Alex Colville of New Brunswick, internationally-known artist, won the \$9,000 award for his Centennial coins. Colville lives in the town of Sackville, with his wife and four children. He taught there in the fine arts department at Mt. Allison University for 17 years.

One of many Canadians who submitted designs, Colville was astonished when judges chose all six of his designs—the dove of peace, a rabbit, a mackerel, prowling wildcat, howling wolf, and the Canada goose—appearing on coins from a penny to a silver dollar respectively.

He has demonstrated an intimate knowledge of wildlife, producing well-designed coins, and maintaining a careful balance between the contours of the animal and the round coin.

# shopping

Winnipeg is Mecca for visiting shoppers. Large downtown department stores and specialty shops, plus a growing number of modern shopping centres throughout the suburbs, offer a surprising variety of merchandise to intrigue the vacation traveller.

Traditional items sought by Winnipeg visitors include furs, woollen goods, and fine china. Winnipeg is a continental fashion centre for furs with style shows and fur auctions each year.

Colorful "Point" blankets have long been a favorite buy for tourists along with English bone china and antique silverware. Manitoba-made sportswear too is rapidly gaining popularity with shoppers.

Discriminating buyers are also interested in native handicraft items ranging from pottery and hand-loomed fabrics to Indian leather goods and Eskimo carvings. The authentic crafts may be purchased in several city stores and at the Canadian Handicraft Guild, 183 Kennedy and the Manitoba Indian Handicraft Shop, 376 Donald, both volunteer organizations.

## Purchases in Manitoba

If you have been in Canada **more than 48 hours**: you may take back with you, every 31 days, \$100 worth of merchandise for personal use, duty and tax free. The \$100 applies to the fair retail value of the merchandise. This can include 32 ozs. of liquor if you are 21 years of age or over. Family members are allowed to pool their purchases.

If you have been in Canada **less than 48 hours**: you may take back \$10 worth of merchandise duty and tax free for personal use. This must not include more than: (a) Any one of the three following items: 50 cigar-

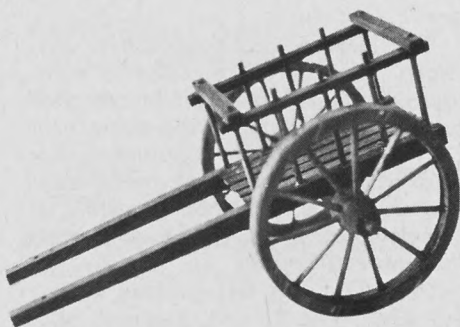
ettes, 10 cigars, ½ lb. of tobacco; or (b) and one of the following: 4 ozs. alcoholic beverages, 4 ozs. alcoholic perfume. Family members are not allowed to pool the values of their purchases.

Re-entry to the United States can be simplified if you:

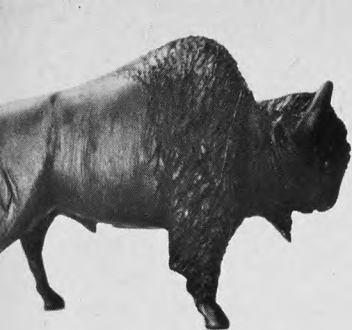
1. List all your purchases before you reach the border.
2. Keep sales receipts and invoices handy.
3. Pack purchases separately to speed up inspection.

## Gifts sent from Manitoba

Gifts (except alcoholic beverages, perfume with alcoholic content, and tobacco products) sent to a person in the United States are passed duty free provided the total value of such gifts received by a person on one day does not exceed \$10. Gift packages should be plainly marked "Gift" and value indicated.







# royal winnipeg ballet

The famous Royal Winnipeg Ballet dances eight special performances of "Rose Latulippe" for Pan-American visitors, under the sponsorship of Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada Limited. The company has undertaken to raise in excess of \$65,000 for seven charitable and service organizations and will present the total proceeds of the performances to these organizations.

"Rose Latulippe" — based on a French Canadian legend — is the story of a sensitive and pious girl with a dangerous compulsion for dancing, who lives with her widowed mother in Quebec in 1740. She attends a Mardi Gras party with her fiancé and there meets The Stranger, an enigmatic, handsome aristocrat who exerts a strange power over her.

In the words of the choreographer, "The legend of Rose is indigenous to Canada. If the story may be taken literally, and I think it may, then it illustrates a time when there was a

court at Quebec, when the Indian wars were becoming a memory and the British conquest not yet a reality, when the blood of *coureur-de-bois* and Indian were beginning to mix, when a *violineux* was like whiskey to a party, when Lent meant serious denials, and dancing, well dancing was closer to hell than to heaven. It is of the warp of Canadian history."

Not only is the ballet typically Canadian, it is totally Canadian. The choreographer, Brian Macdonald, and the designer, Robert Prévost, are Canadian by birth; the composer, Polish-born Harry Freedman, was raised in Winnipeg.

What could be more fitting during Canada's Centennial year and the first time in Canada for the Pan-American Games, than to see the country's first ballet company perform the first full-length Canadian ballet? The performances run from July 31 to August 5.







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# rainbow stage

The 13th sprightly season of Rainbow Stage, Canada's only outdoor theatre, is highlighted this year by productions of two outstanding musicals—"Oliver" and "The Sound of Music".

From July 5-22nd, Rainbow will present "Oliver", the musical adaptation of Charles Dickens' best selling novel *Oliver Twist*. With book, music and lyrics by Lionel Bart, "Oliver" was opened on Broadway in 1963, under producer David Merrick.

Georgia Brown created the role of "Nancy" and starred in the Broadway production.

"Oliver" may even have shaped the career of one of our most popular entertainers — Davey Jones of the internationally famous "Monkees". Davey once played the part of the "Artful Dodger" in the London production, which recently closed after a staggering 7½ year run.

The second half of Rainbow's double-barrelled 1967 season is "Sound of Music".

Based on the real-life story of the famous Trapp family singers, the book for the musical was written by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse. The famous team of Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II provided the music and lyrics. From August 2nd until August 19, Winnipeg will be treated to a musical that has set box office history wherever it has been seen. The Broadway production closed after 1442 performances while the London production, opened in 1961, is still running after more than 1200 performances.

Mary Martin starred in the original role along with Theodore Bikel. The movie, starring Julie Andrews and Canada's own Christopher Plummer ran for an unprecedented 80 weeks before closing late last year.

Rainbow Stage was founded on the belief that it should be a showcase for local talent. Only rarely would outside talent be used and then only when local actors and singers were not available to fill specific roles.

A return to this original concept last year along with a complete revitalization of the organization were responsible for the vitality of Rainbow Stage today. This was the year that made theatrical history in Canada.

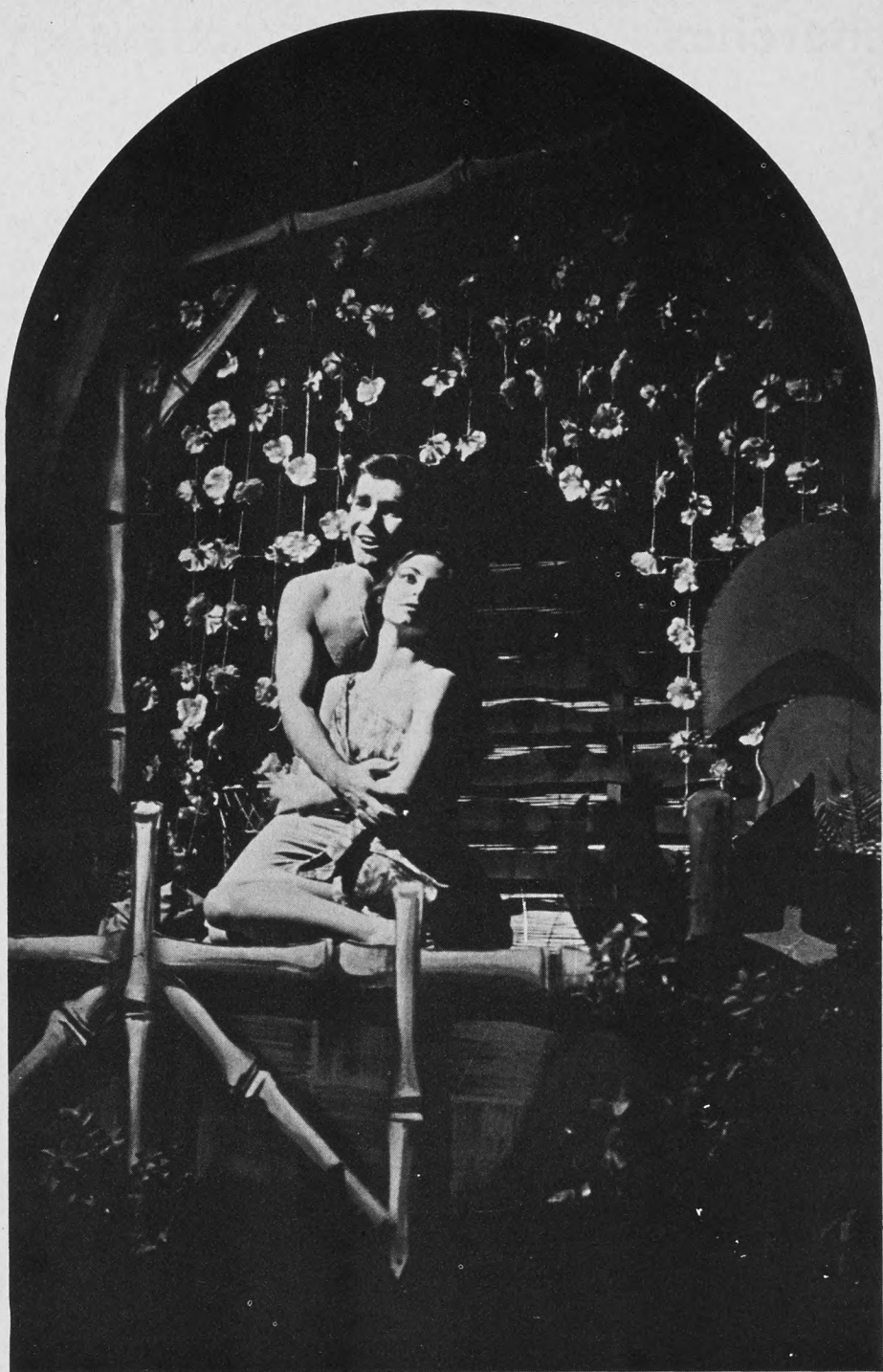
Doomed by critics before the 1966 season started, hampered by a negative public attitude and burdened with a \$95,000 debt incurred by its predecessor, the Winnipeg Summer Theatre Association, Rainbow Stage recovered in spectacular fashion.

Excellent weather conditions, reduced ticket prices, Sunday evening performances, wholehearted support from all levels of the community and a return to the local talent showcase concept were the major ingredients in the success story that resulted. Attendance and box office history were made with the two productions of "My Fair Lady" and "South Pacific" and for the first time in 12 years, Rainbow Stage ended the season in the black.

Even success stories have a starting point. In this case, the first chapter was written by a group of dedicated Winnipeggers including Rainbow's Managing Director and Producer, Jack Shapira; President Sidney Spivak and Board members such as Mickey Levine, the late James Duncan, Rory MacLennan, Cam MacLean and Allyn Rossen who determined that Rainbow was worth saving and worth working for.

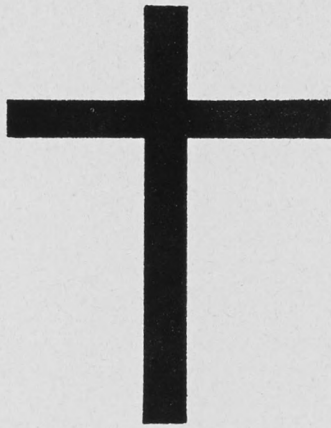
The fruits of this labour and the miracle that resulted from this fortitude are evident this summer at Kildonan Park—Rainbow's home.



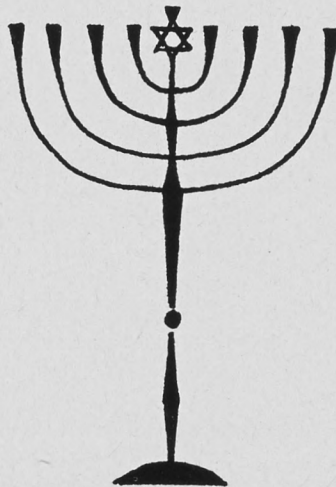


Ed Evanko and Barbara Barsky in 1966 Rainbow Stage production of "South Pacific."

# churches



At the turn of the century the West's great land boom brought to Winnipeg settlers of almost every race and religion. Many of these people stayed in Winnipeg and eventually built their homes and their places of worship. Today, there are over 300 churches throughout the city and its suburbs, representing 35 religious denominations. There exists no greater testimony to Winnipeg's cosmopolitan nature than the spires of the city — gothic towers, "onion" domes, and contemporary structures. Included in Winnipeg's long list of different faiths and denominations are: Roman Catholic, Jewish, Anglican (Episcopalian), Presbyterian, United Church, Ukrainian Greek Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic, Pentecostal, Baptist, Lutheran, Mennonite, Polish Catholic, Mormon, Christian Science, Free Methodist, Russian Greek Orthodox, Protestant Evangelical, Seventh Day Adventist and Christian Reformed Church, to mention a few.





# recreation

## Libraries

The Central Library of Winnipeg's public library system is situated at 380 William Avenue, telephone 942-0151. The library is open from 9 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

Branches of the library are situated as follows: Downtown Branch, Portage at Kennedy, telephone 943-1709, Cornish Library, Sherbrook and Westgate, telephone 783-5223, St. John's Library, Salter and Machray, telephone 582-6431, Osborne Library, 700 Osborne Street, telephone 475-5832. River Heights Library, Brock and Corydon, telephone 489-5303. Branch hours are 1 to 9 p.m. Monday to Friday.

## Winnipeg Art Gallery

The Winnipeg Art Gallery, located in the Civic Auditorium, entrance — Vaughan Street south; opening hours — Monday through Saturday, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Although one of the younger galleries in this country the Winnipeg Art Gallery has, in a very short time, established a nation-wide reputation for its exhibition activities.

## Golf

Visitors who would like to have a round of golf are welcome at the following public courses where clubs are

available for a nominal rental and green fees are reasonable.

Kildonan Golf Course, Main and Templeton, 334-0452.

Windsor Golf Course, Regal and DesMeurons, 253-1354.

Tuxedo Golf Course, Roblin Blvd. and University Blvd., 489-5922.

There are a large number of private courses where it is possible for visitors, who are members of private clubs to arrange for a round of golf by contacting the club secretary.

## Swimming Pools

Sherbrook Swimming Pool (indoor)  
381 Sherbrook Street.

Sargent Outdoor Swimming Pool,  
Sargent and Downing.

YMCA—301 Vaughan

454 Kimberly (E. Kildonan)

W.E. College and McGregor

150 Ferry Rd. (St. James)

35 Fermor (St. Vital)

YWCA—310 Vaughan

## Tennis Courts

Sargent Park Tennis Courts — Sargent and Downing.

University of Manitoba — Fort Garry Campus.

## Lawn Bowling

Vimy Ridge Memorial Park, Portage Ave. at Home St.

St. John's Park, Main St. at St. John's Ave.

Sargent Park, Sargent and Downing.

# public safety



Visitors are sure to find Winnipeg a problem-free host city. It has long been recognized as one of the safest places to live on the continent, relatively free from the vagaries of nature and the criminal element.

The Pan-American Games Society (1967) has provided for the convenience, comfort and safety of those attending the Games.

First aid stations are located at each sports venue and at least one doctor will be in attendance. If the physician feels that an emergency case requires hospitalization, the cost will be borne by the individual involved.

The city has 13 fine hospitals and many excellent doctors, in addition to the hundreds of physicians coming to the city for the Congress of Medicine at that time. Whatever the medical problem, Winnipeg is equipped to handle it (we are known throughout the world for medical research).

Law enforcement during the Games is the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the municipal police authorities.

In the main, the uniform traffic laws and codes which prevail in the continent are in force in Winnipeg. Drivers need not feel strange driving in the city, but as always, they should be alert. We hope your return home on the highways will be pleasant and that you, and all about you, will drive safely.

**Dogs and Pets**—Dogs and other pets are permitted entry to Manitoba's provincial parks, however, they must be kept under control at all times. In some areas, where indicated by signs, dogs must be secured on a leash. Dogs are not permitted on the beaches operated as public swimming areas.

## EMERGENCY CALLS (Metropolitan Winnipeg)

**FIRE  
POLICE  
POISON CENTRE  
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE  
EMERGENCY  
AMBULANCE**

} **999**

**Tell the Operator the kind of emergency, where the emergency is, and your Name and Address.**

### Hospitals:

Children's 685 Bannatyne	775-8311
Concordia 400 Desalaberry	586-8005
Deer Lodge (Veterans) 2109 Portage	837-1301
Grace General 300 Booth, St. James	837-8311
King Edward Morley	452-3411
King George Morley	452-3411
Misericordia General 99 Cornish	SP 4-6581
Princess Elizabeth Morley	452-3411
St. Boniface General 409 Tache	943-0311
Shriner's 633 Wellington Crsc.	GL 2-4311
Victoria General 424 River Ave.	GL 2-3511
Winnipeg General 700 William	774-6511



# amigo service

Special "Amigo Service" has been established to assist Spanish speaking visitors when using Winnipeg telephones.

A number of Spanish speaking operators, selected and trained by the Manitoba Telephone System, are on duty from July 15 through August 12. Visitors who dial "Operator" and ask for "Amigo Service" will be connected immediately with an operator who speaks Spanish fluently.

Special notice cards printed in Spanish have been placed in telephone booths in Winnipeg hotels, transportation terminals and other public places. These cards explain how to dial a call, and how to obtain this telephone service.

Visitors are reminded that when placing calls from coin stations in Winnipeg they must deposit 10 cents.



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Exec. Vice-Chairman to Volleyball and Basketball—S. H. Blumberg  
Exec. Vice-Chairman to Rowing and Shooting—Don Bulloch  
Exec. Vice-Chairman to Swimming, Diving and Waterpolo—Gordon Dilts  
Exec. Vice-Chairman for Ladies—Mrs. E. Parkinson  
Exec. Vice-Chairman to Baseball and Opening and Closing Ceremonies—Hans Pintea  
Exec. Vice-Chairman to Soccer and Canoeing—Judge C. Hall  
Exec. Vice-Chairman to Field Hockey and Wrestling—Al Howison  
Exec. Vice-Chairman and Finance Representative—Ken Little  
Exec. Vice-Chairman to Track and Field—L. McLaughlin  
Exec. Vice-Chairman to Judo and Yachting—Alan Scarth, Q.C.  
Exec. Vice-Chairman to Cycling and Tennis—D. K. Stevenson  
Exec. Vice-Chairman to Gymnastics and Fencing—Victor Thiessen  
Exec. Vice-Chairman to Boxing—E. R. Yarnell

## Baseball

- Chairman—Sam Fabro  
Vice-Chairman—Terry Hind

## Basketball

- Chairman—Don Reid  
Vice-Chairman—Ross Turner

## Boxing

- Chairman—Robert Black  
Vice-Chairman—L. P. Grey

## Canoeing

- Chairman—Jim Astwood  
Vice-Chairman—Ron Connors

## Cycling

- Chairman—Ed Rutherford  
Vice-Chairman—Dave Bonner

## Diving

- Chairman—V. L. Baird  
Vice-Chairman—Miss M. Catchpole

## Equestrian

- Chairman—Clare Leatherdale  
Vice-Chairman—D. Rees

## Fencing

- Chairman—A. Moore, C.A.  
Vice-Chairman—Miss M. Smyth

## Field Hockey

- Chairman—Dr. P. N. Porritt  
Vice-Chairman—Dr. G. H. Evans

## Football

- Chairman—Don Frith  
Vice-Chairman—L. M. Cameron

## Gymnastics

- Chairman—E. Duha  
Vice-Chairman—D. P. Leaney

## Judo

- Chairman—Robert Demby  
Vice-Chairman—A. J. Mercury

## Opening and Closing Ceremonies

- Chairman—Hugh Comack  
Vice-Chairman—J. Fatsock

## Rowing

- Chairman—J. D. Riley  
Vice-Chairman—Ed Gould

## Shooting

- Chairman—  
Chief Justice G. E. Tritschler  
Vice-Chairman—Dr. John Abra

## Swimming

- Chairman—Albert Ford  
Vice-Chairman—Len McMurray





Plans for sports events took hours of review, left to right: Jim Daly, executive director Pan-Am; Jack Hopwood, Sports chairman; Ken Strachan, Pan-Am comptroller; Vic Thiesen, gymnastics committee; Rick Duha, gymnastics chairman and Tom Parker, facilities board.

### **Tennis**

Chairman—Ken Hanford  
Vice-Chairman—Otto McKush

### **Track & Field**

Chairman—W. McWilliams  
Vice-Chairman—Dr. A. D. Bracken

### **Volleyball**

Chairman—W. M. Swystun  
Vice-Chairman—Wez Bridle

### **Waterpolo**

Chairman—Guy Simonis  
Vice-Chairman—Brian Horton

### **Weightlifting**

Chairman—R. T. Evans  
Vice-Chairman—A. Atamanchuk

### **Wrestling**

Chairman—Dr. D. Parkinson  
Vice-Chairman—Bill Benson

### **Yachting**

Chairman—Keith Campbell  
Vice-Chairmen—Dr. W. C. Guest,  
J. Dowler

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Chairman—Morris Neaman  
Vice-Chairman, Concessions Chairman  
—Don Croston  
Organization Board Representative—  
J. W. Abbott, C.A., Percy Downton  
Ticket Sales Chairman—W. Everett  
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D. J. Jessiman, Q.C.  
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R. D. McLean  
Program Chairman—H. Bernstein  
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Tom Meredith  
Promotion Board Representative—  
W. A. Neville  
Legal Advisor—John Pearson  
Province of Manitoba Representative  
—Newell Rowse

# volunteer chairmen

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& Catering—G. Lawson  
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tion Group & Finance Board—J.  
W. Abbott, C.A.  
Vice-Chairman & Liaison to Hosting  
Group—J. McWilliams  
Legal Representative and Liaison to  
Medical Group—W. C. Gardner,  
Q.C.  
Armed Forces Representative & Liaison  
to DCM Group—Brig. J. Pangman  
Promotion Representative & Liaison to  
Communications Group—Jack A.  
Skull  
Finance Representative—Wm. Young,  
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Group—W. Bert Fraser  
Co-Chairman for Housing & Catering  
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Transportation Vice-Chairman—E. Vic  
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Robt. T. Taft, H. W. B. Manning,  
T. M. Miller, F. J. McGuinness, Roy  
Church, Col. J. E. G. Domenico,  
Capt. C. Panet

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Vice-Chairman, Tourist Promotion—  
Claude Main  
Vice-Chairman, Tourist Promotion—  
B. A. Robinson  
Chairman, Advance Promotion—Ken  
Jones  
Vice-Chairman, Advance Promotion—  
Bob Dill, Ron Fliss, P. Armstrong,  
Chairman, Public Information—Tom  
Kinahan  
Vice-Chairman, Public Information—  
Richard Allden  
Policy Committee—Percy Genser  
Ticket Representative—John Baker  
Labour Representative—W. R. Reid

## Facilities Board

Chairman—J. S. McMahon  
Vice-Chairman, Finance Board Repre-  
sentative & Sailing—G. Lount  
Swimming—V. L. Baird  
Cycling—John Banfield  
Field Hockey—Andrew Currie  
Volleyball, Baseball, Basketball, Open-  
ing & Closing Ceremonies—Percy  
Downton  
Shooting—George Fanset, M. Gillman  
Equestrian—A. G. Kennedy  
Soccer—Don MacAngus, C. McMillan,  
Allan Moffat  
Track & Field—J. Phillips, Tom Par-  
ker, J. E. Searle  
Tennis—K. G. Slocomb  
Practice Sites—Kas Vidruk



# centennial athletics

Canada is acting now to develop athletes for the Pan-American Games being held 4, 8 and 12 years from now. The incentive is the Centennial Athletic Awards Program, designed to whip the country's youth into shape through athletics, hoping that once they are fit they will want to stay that way for a long time.

The scheme, open to all school children between 6 and 18 years old, offers three top awards comprising gold, silver and bronze crests. A red crest denotes participation in the program.

Four events comprise the program, three compulsory and one optional. Compulsory tests are the standing broad jump, the 300-yard run and one minute of sit-ups (the more you can do in 60 seconds the better).

The optional category offers participants the choice of a cross-country run, skating or swimming. All events are administered, supervised, tested

and verified by school teachers or persons appointed by them.

Lowest standard scored in any of the four events determines the award. In other words, a person achieving the gold-crest level in the standing broad jump; the bronze in the speed sit-ups; silver in the 300-yard run; and a gold in any of the optional events gets a bronze crest.

To achieve gold-crest levels in each event, for example, a nine-year-old boy would have to record five feet, three inches in the standing broad jump; do 41 sit-ups in one minute; run 300 yards in one minute and six seconds; run 440 yards (cross-country) in one minute and 30 seconds; skate 184 yards in 31 seconds and swim 50 yards in 36 seconds.

The Centennial Commission believes that 3,500,000 boys and girls will participate and that one million will reach standards meriting gold, silver and bronze crests.



# **symbol of growth 1967**



is an historic year for our company, for Winnipeg and for Canada. In this, Canada's Centennial Year, Winnipeg plays host to the V Pan-American Games. On August 1st, the biggest merger in Canadian grain trade history will be finalized when Federal Grain Limited, Searle Grain Company Limited and Alberta Pacific Grain Ltd. join under the Federal banner. One result will be the single name, Federal Grain Limited. Other, more far-reaching results will include expanded facilities and greater services for the producer. We're proud to contribute to the growth of a nation and we extend our best wishes to all who are concerned with Pan-Am '67.

## **FEDERAL GRAIN LIMITED**

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# take a tour of winnipeg

While you are in Winnipeg for the Games, why not see interesting sites, planned for you in three short tours. Follow the directions below and drive along the routes pictured on the next two pages.

## Tour No. 1

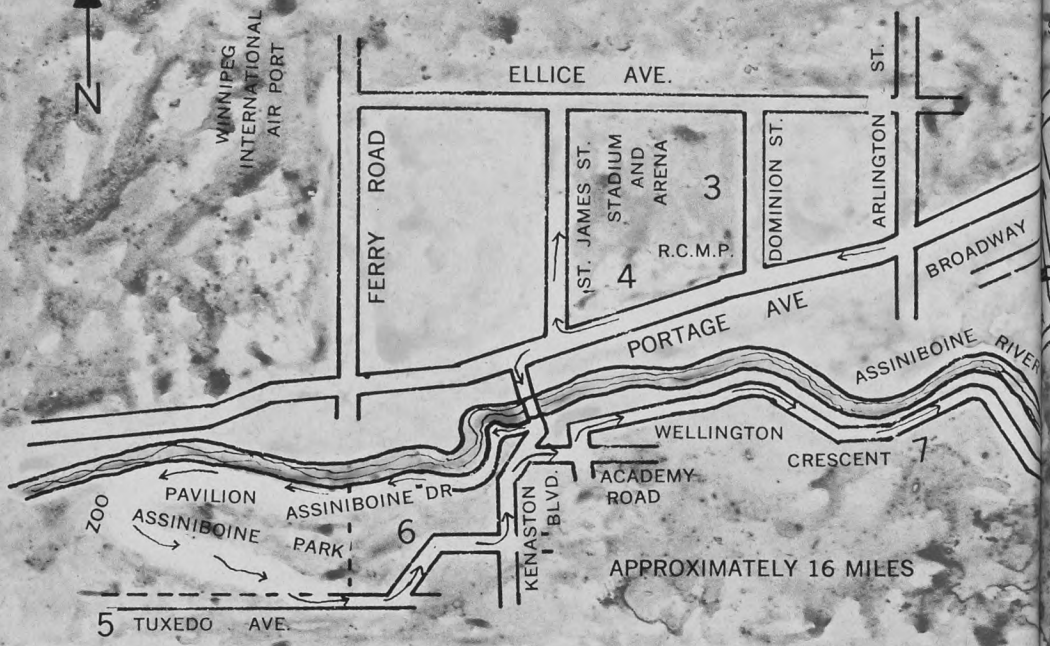
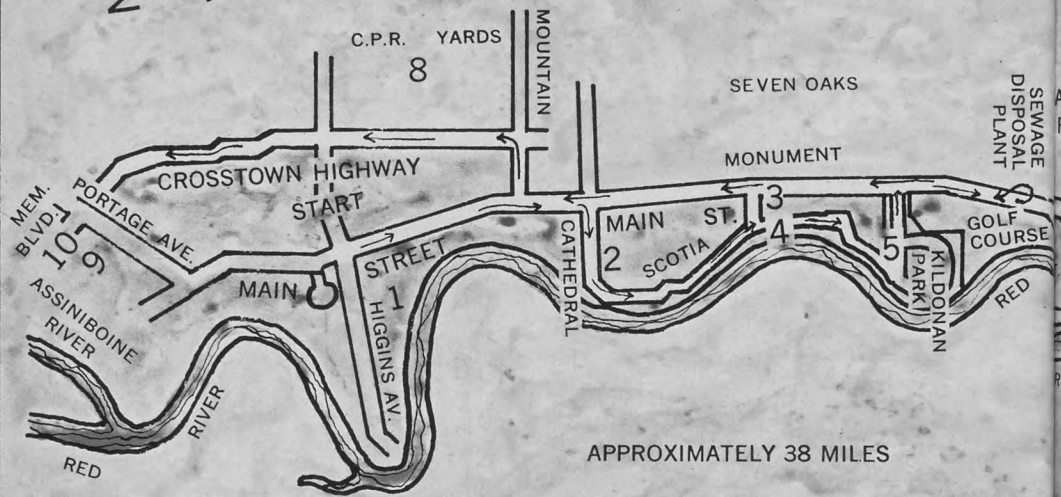
Tour Number 1 covers many historical points of significance dating back to the days of the Red River Settlement. The tour starts near the site of early Fort Douglas which was located on the north-west bank of the Red River, close to today's CPR station and continues out past "Frog Plain", which the Scottish Settlers named Kildonan, after their home parish in Scotland. The northern terminus of the tour is Lower Fort Garry, the original fur trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company.

1. C.P.R. Subway on Main Street — Start of tour — going north on Main St.
2. St. John's Cathedral — Early Anglican church grounds along the banks of the Red River deeded by Lord Selkirk.
3. Seven Oaks Monument — Site of the massacre of Governor Semple and his followers on June 19, 1816.
4. Seven Oaks House — Beautiful grounds and museum.
5. Kildonan Park — 98 acres of beautiful treed parkland. Site of Rainbow Stage and a marker of the S.S. Anson Northup, the first steam-boat to reach the Red River Settlement in June, 1859.
6. Old St. Andrew's Church — Turning east past the Parish Farm leads to a pleasant winding drive along the Red River and to St. Andrews-on-the-Red and the St. Andrew's Locks.
7. Lower Fort Garry — Early Hudson's Bay Company stone-walled fort built in the 1830's. Beautiful grounds and museum.
8. Canadian Pacific Railway Yards — From Salter Street bridge may be viewed one of the largest privately owned yards in the world.
9. Hudson's Bay Company Store — A large modern department store run by "The Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay", which was founded on May 2, 1670. A shopping delight for milady.
10. Selkirk Monument — Opposite "The Bay" on the Mall.

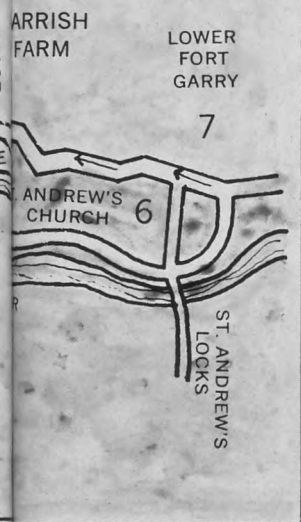
## Tour No. 2

This tour follows the original "Carlton Trail" which, in the early days, ran some 900 miles west to Edmonton. It also includes beautiful Assiniboine Park and some of the finer residential areas in Metropolitan Winnipeg.

1. Portage and Main — Start of tour — heading west.
2. Eaton's Store — In the heart of the downtown shopping district between Main Street and The Mall. One of the finest department stores operated by this Trans-Canada organization.
3. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters — One block past the "Blind Institute". Home of the world-famous organization which brought law and order to the Prairie West.
4. Stadium and Arena — Turn north on St. James Street to visit this "Sports Centre" for Metropolitan Winnipeg.
5. Town of Tuxedo — Crossing over St. James Bridge the traveller enters the exclusive residential Town of Tuxedo — with its many palatial homes.
6. Assiniboine Park — Over 300 acres of beautifully treed and landscaped parkland. Features a Zoo, Conservatory, and flowerland called the "English Garden".
7. Wellington Crescent — A winding drive, following the course of the Assiniboine River, through an area of fine homes.
8. Great-West Life Building — Crossing the Assiniboine River at Osborne Street brings into view this modern mansion office building.
9. Civic Auditorium — Stop at Civic Auditorium, see the Art Gallery and Historical Museum.
10. Legislative Building — The tour terminates at Manitoba's capital seat of government, with its beautiful grounds and many interesting statues. Guided tours of the building are available from the "Tourist Information Office" just inside the Broadway entrance.



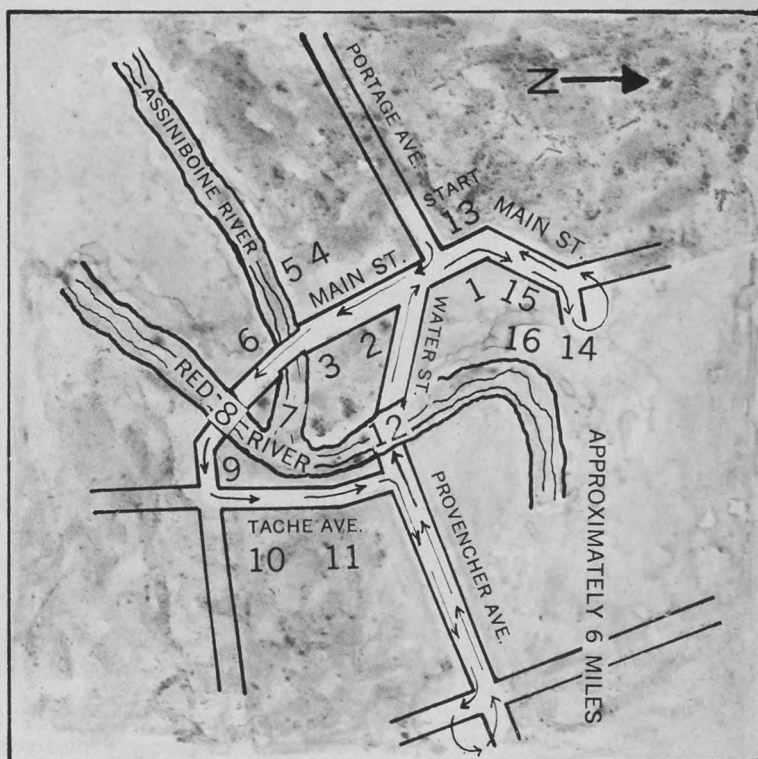




Tour No. 1



Tour No. 2



Tour No. 3

## take a tour of winnipeg

### Tour No. 3

This relatively short tour of about six miles driving, covers a number of points of interest close to the heart of the City of Winnipeg.

1. Portage and Main — Start of Tour — going south on Main St.
2. Dominion Public Building — Housing Federal Government Services.
3. Union Station — Winnipeg Terminal of Canada's great "Canadian National Railways" and other systems.
4. Upper Fort Garry Gate — Early gateway to Fort Garry — the scene of stirring events of Fur Trading Days.
5. Metro Offices — Seat of government of the "Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg"
6. Bridge of the Forts — A bronze plaque on the bridge tells the story.
7. Junction of Red and Assiniboine Rivers — Site of early Fort Gibraltar.
8. Norwood Bridge — over the Red — Entrance to the Cathedral City of St. Boniface.
9. St. Boniface Hospital — A great medical institution operated by the Grey Nuns.
10. La Verendrye Park — Containing an interesting bronze statue of La Verendrye — the famous French explorer.
11. St Boniface Basilica — In the grounds is the grave of Louis Riel — French Canadian compatriot.
12. Provencer Bridge — A splendid view of the Commercial district of Winnipeg.
13. City Hall — Scene of a new development of Civic Buildings.
14. Royal Alexandra Hotel — One of Winnipeg's finest hotels, and well-known centre of social activities.
15. Ross House — Winnipeg's first Post Office. Now a museum.
16. Countess of Dufferin — The first "Steam Horse" to arrive in Winnipeg in 1878.



Sport, like music, has a universal attraction, and so it is with distinct pleasure that I welcome you warmly to one of the great sports events of our hemisphere and to the Province of Manitoba itself.

There is no doubt that the Pan-American Games further strengthen the ties between our many nations, and add to the comradeship that sport provides. The happy associations formed during the games by participants and spectators alike will, I am certain, carry on for years to come.

The many visitors coming to our Province will find a gracious welcome wherever they go. Your presence amongst us does us honour, and my wish is that you will all come back again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Duff Roblin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Duff" and last name "Roblin" clearly distinguishable.

DUFF ROBLIN,  
Premier of Manitoba.



# manitoba: rich heritage wealthy future

The story of Manitoba begins some 5,000 years ago when the contours of the province rose above the receding waters of glacial Lake Agassiz. About this time aboriginal hunters moved into the country and pitched their crude tents on high land. Some of these ancient camp sites have been found and remnants of their occupation — spear and arrow points, pottery and bone tools, have been uncovered in refuse pits and burial mounds.

Much later several different Indian tribes wandered into the province and settled down: Chipewyan in the northern tundra; Cree and Saulteaux in the central woodlands, and Assiniboine in the southern plains.

The first seaborne approaches to Manitoba were made by English mariners who were seeking a North West Passage to the Orient through Hudson Bay. In 1610, Henry Hudson led the way into the great bay which now bears his name. Late in the 17th century, the Hudson's Bay Company established fur trading posts on the coastal mainland, founding the first industry in the province.

During the halcyon days of the fur trade inland posts were established by both the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company. In the course of time, as agricultural settlers

came to Manitoba and broke land beyond Red River, many of them settled near the sites of former fur trade posts. These locations began to take on new importance. All were located on major land or water routes; all were close to various natural resources—lumber, minerals, fish, water and agricultural land.

As these natural resources were brought into production, new industries developed and sites of the old fur trade posts became villages, towns, and cities.

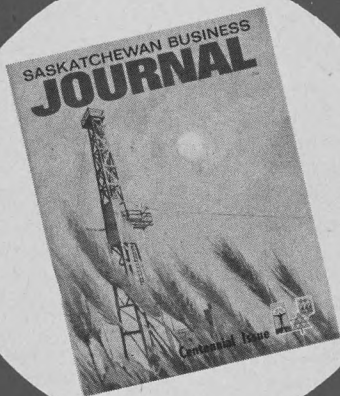
In 1870, following the short life of a Provisional Government led by the Metis Chief, Louis Riel, Manitoba became a province within the Dominion of Canada. The name "Manitoba" is derived from several Cree and Saulteaux sources. From an indeterminate origin in the Saulteaux tongue comes "Manito-bau" which may be translated — "The Great Spirit's Voice."

The history of the province as preserved in museums may be seen in Winnipeg, Brandon, Emerson, Carman, Morden, Killarney, Ninette, Minnedosa, Austin, Dauphin, Swan River, The Pas, Cranberry Portage, Churchill, and at Lower Fort Garry. Historic sites and markers are located in many urban and rural centres.

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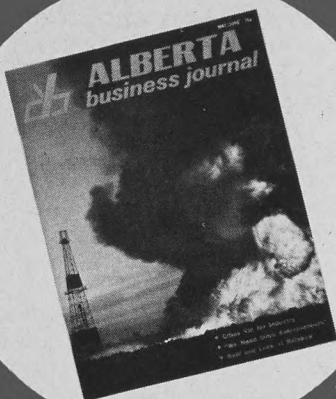
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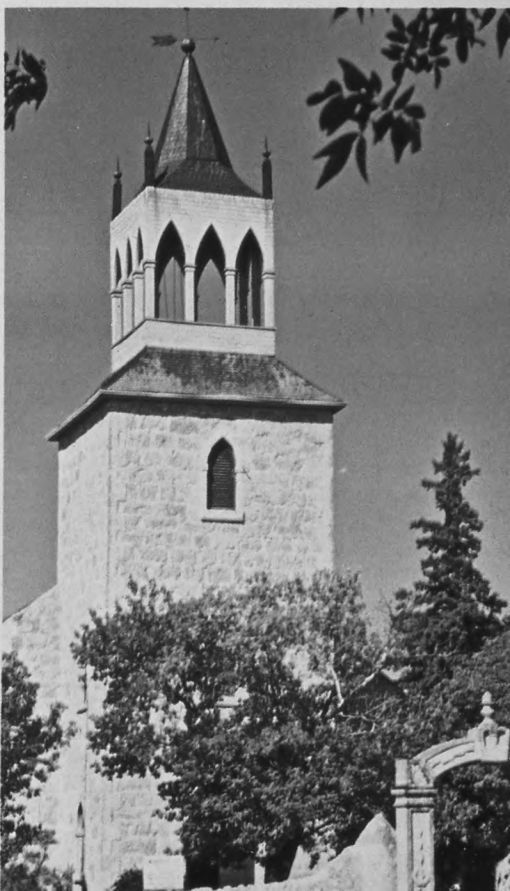
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## vacation spots: central

Some of the finest sand beaches in central North America are located on Lake Winnipeg within an hour's driving time of Winnipeg. They extend from Winnipeg Beach to Gimli on the west shore, and from Beaconia to Victoria Beach on the east shore, including Grand Beach Provincial Park, a highly developed summer resort. Other vacation sites in the central area are the Whiteshell Provincial Park, Lac du Bonnet, Bird Lake, Pine Falls, Amaranth, Lynch Point, Netley Creek, Hecla Island. Fifty-two miles west of Winnipeg on the Trans-Canada Highway lies Portage la Prairie, an interesting and attractive city. The Delta Marsh, fifteen miles to the north on Lake Manitoba is a great waterfowl nesting area. West of Portage la Prairie at Austin there is a fine display of pioneer farm equipment at the Memorial Agricultural Museum.

A few miles south of Winnipeg there are several outstanding points of interest. Lower Fort Garry — the only stone fort of the fur trade regime still intact in North America is a National Historic Park. St. Andrews-on-the-Red, the oldest stone church in Western Canada, retains some of its original furnishings, including the kneeling benches covered with buffalo hide. Nearby Lockport, Selkirk, and Netley are worth visiting. Southwest of Winnipeg, Highway No. 2 — the La Verendrye Trail passes through picturesque Morden country.



# vacation spots: eastern

The Whiteshell Provincial Park, the main vacation area in Eastern Manitoba, covers 1,000 square miles of thickly wooded terrain. There are over 200 lakes in the park, and a large network of rivers and streams. The Trans-Canada Highway crosses the southern portion and provides access to vacation sites in the Falcon Lake area. Highway No. 4 serves West Hawk, Caddy, and Star lakes. Near Rennie the Whiteshell Central Road runs north to scores of lakes and vacation sites. Falcon Beach is a highly developed summer resort. The Alf Hole Goose Sanctuary at Rennie, the Ojibwa Indian Mosaics near Betula Lake, the Natural History Museum at Nutimik Lake, and the Fish Hatchery at West Hawk Lake are special points of interest. All these places could be visited in a day's trip of Winnipeg.

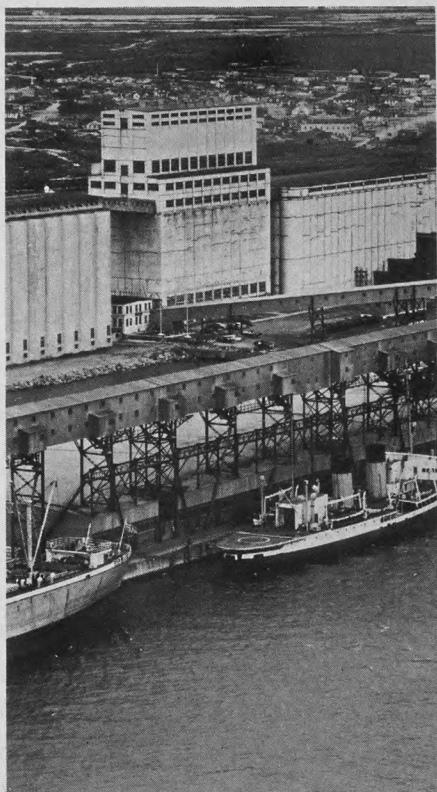




# northern

In Northern Manitoba thousands of lakes and rivers provide almost unlimited opportunities for sportsmen and family vacationers. The Pas, a modern and attractive community, is the accommodation and outfitting centre for tourists who are bound for nearby resorts or remote fishing lodges. Several historic sites in The Pas — the Henry Kelsey cairn, Christ Church, and the Little Northern Museum bring to mind the stirring days of exploration and the fur trade.

A few miles north of The Pas, Clearwater Provincial Park, with its many beaches, lodges, and campsites, is one of the most popular summer resort areas in the north. Rocky Lake east of Wanless is a productive angling water. Farther north on Highway No. 10, the Simonhouse-Snow Lake Road cuts eastward through the Grass River Provincial Park to such outstanding angling waters as Simonhouse, Iskwasum, Reed, and Tramping lakes. Still farther north on Highway No. 10, Cranberry Portage and Bakers Narrows are major vacation centres for Lake Athapapuskow and the Cranberry lakes. At the northern limit of Highway No. 10, the large and progressive mining town of Flin Flon provides access to scores of lakes in the immediate area. No. 10 Highway, paved all the way from the International Peace Garden to Flin Flon, serves this vast area. While the trip from Winnipeg to Flin Flon can be made in a day, one should allow several days to see this challenging northland.





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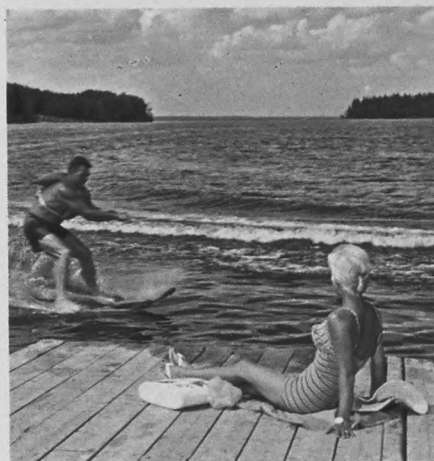


## **vacation spots: western**

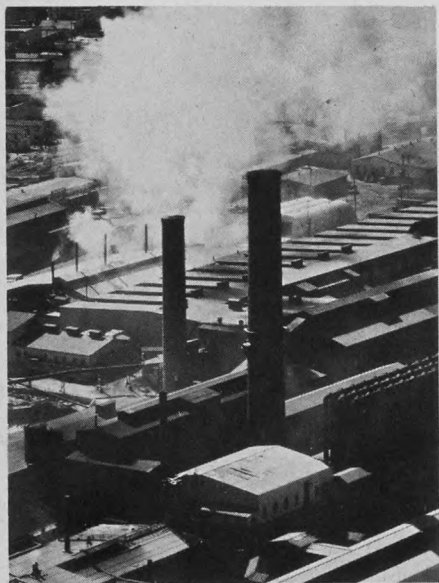
Riding Mountain National Park, a broad plateau which rises 1,000 feet above the surrounding plains lies 175 miles northwest of Winnipeg. Its many lakes and streams cut through the thickly wooded hills and valleys. The whole park of 1,200 square miles is a game preserve. The Town of Wasagaming on Clear Lake has extensive facilities for recreation and overnight accommodation.

North of Riding Mountain the Town of Dauphin provides access to resorts on Lake Dauphin and in the Duck Mountain Provincial Park. Onanole, south of the park, has its own summer community.

Brandon, the largest city in Western Manitoba, lies at the junction of the Trans-Canada Highway and Highway No. 4. The city is well endowed with good places to stay. Sixty miles south of Brandon on Highway No. 10, the International Peace Garden straddles the Manitoba-North Dakota border. This lovely garden, set in the midst of the Turtle Mountain, is dedicated to international peace and goodwill.



# geography and industry



Manitoba is an inland province with an ocean port on Hudson Bay and over 400 miles of coast along that great inland sea. The total area of the province — 251,000 square miles — is about twice the size of the British Isles. Among the ten provinces of Canada, Manitoba ranks fifth in size.

The southern boundary extends along the 49th parallel for 278 miles; the northern boundary at the 60th parallel is 260 miles wide. The province spans a distance of 761 miles. The Province of Saskatchewan lies to the west, the Province of Ontario to the east, and Hudson Bay to the northeast. Portions of the States of North Dakota and Minnesota lie along the southern boundary.

The average elevation is between 500 and 100 feet above sea level, but within this relatively narrow range there is a wide variety of terrain. Level prairies, crossed by river valleys and broken by stands of aspen, oak, and willow, make up a large portion of the southern agricultural belt. Riding, Duck, and Porcupine mountains rise in the west, and Mount Baldy in the Duck Mountains, the highest point in the province, is 2,727 feet above sea level. Major elevations in the south — Pembina Mountain, Tiger Hills, and Turtle Mountain, are surrounded by gently rolling hills in which there are many small lakes and sloughs.

North and east of Winnipeg, the Precambrian Shield, a vast region of lakes, rivers, forests, rock, muskeg, and tundra, covers three-fifths of the province. There are over 50,000 lakes in Manitoba. Three of these — Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Winnipegosis —





rank among the largest in Canada. Lake Winnipeg is the ninth largest lake in the world. Two great rivers, the Saskatchewan and the Winnipeg, draw their waters from as far away as the Rocky Mountains and the Continental Divide just west of Lake Superior.

The province's large network of lakes and rivers, covering 39,000 square miles, drains into Hudson Bay through four major outlets — Nelson, Hayes, Churchill, and Seal rivers.

In all parts of the province, the summer is warm and refreshing. The days are long and bright; nights are comfortably cool; the relative humidity is low; the winds are light. These climatic conditions, coupled with widespread vacation resources account for Manitoba's popularity as a vacation province.

Summer temperatures throughout the south and central areas are generally between 70 and 90 degrees. Northern Manitoba has a mild and invigorating climate. The traditional summer activities — swimming, boating, sunbathing, hiking, and fishing, are major summer pastimes in this temperate zone.

Agriculture is the province's largest primary industry. Total gross annual production is more than \$500 million. About eight million acres are sown to field crops. Wheat is still the chief crop in acreage sown, followed by oats, flax, barley, and rye. During the last twenty years, the province's agricultural industry has become increasingly diversified.

Livestock raising, dairying, and poultry production, important seg-

ments of the agricultural industry, account for almost one-half of the gross farm cash income.

Major commodities include meat, dairy, and bakery products, beverages, processed vegetables and vegetable oils.

The production of vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, carrots, peas, beans, and cabbage, and the production of specialty crops, such as sunflower seeds, rapeseed, soybeans, and sugar beets has increased.

Mining follows agriculture as the second most important primary industry in Manitoba. Manitoba is rich in natural resources, including mineral and oil deposits, forests, fish, and water power. About two-thirds of the province, mainly the eastern and northern parts, lies within the Precambrian Shield which is rich in metallic minerals, including nickel, copper, zinc, gold and silver. The southwestern third of the province is endowed with industrial minerals such as limestone, gravel, salt, gypsum, potash, bentonite, kaolin, silica sand, as well as large petroleum deposits.

Gross value of manufactured goods approximates one billion dollars annually. The industry comprises approximately 1,500 plants, employing about 46,000 persons and its products are shipped to regional, national and international markets. The manufacturing industry is very diversified, encompassing almost every major industrial activity in Canada. Food processing, the most important activity, accounts for 40 per cent of the total manufacturing.

# visit expo67



Canada is celebrating her 100th birthday as host to two major international events . . . the Pan-American Games and Expo 67. Both are for you.

Expo 67 is man's look at himself and his world through the medium of a "First Category Exposition" (the first ever in the Americas). The last was in Brussels in 1958.

The gigantic world gathering is the most spacious (1,000 acres), the costliest (\$1 billion), the most imaginative and likely to be the most visited (some 10 million people are expected, twirling the turnstiles 35 million times).

There have never been so many national pavilions assembled at a fair (Expo's 63 countries easily top the 42 at Brussels, 25 in Seattle, 13 at New York's fair). Expo also boasts of the most distinguished advance booking in history: more than 50 of the world's kings, princes and presidents plan to tour the site before the closing October 27.

Every pavilion at Expo seeks to tell a story in the most exciting way possible, creating a "happening" rather than a stuffy museum effect. The national pavilions show a way of life and the architects have gone wild in doing it . . . you'll be knocked out by the weird and wonderful structures.

Besides a national pavilion, Canada has put up eight structures illustrating the Expo theme "Man and His World." Various organizations ranging from religious groups to industrial firms have added to private pavilions.

Don't be scared off by the immensity of the fair, as it has been built with the convenience of visitors in mind. Admission is only \$2.50 for adults; \$1.25 for children and there are reduced weekly and monthly rates. The average visitor will spend less than \$5 daily inside the gates, as all pavilions are free, the Expo Express is free and the majority of entertainment halls are free.

There are facilities for shoe repairs, for strollers and baby-sitting service, and there are plenty of picnic tables in the adjoining park.

Expo has also made extensive arrangements for handicapped visitors.

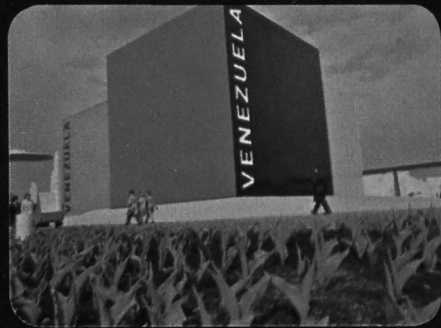
You won't even have to waste hours in queues; computers flash a minute-by-minute situation onto big electronic tote boards. "Skip the British Pavilion. Crowded." the board might read. And where there are long lines, clowns and troubadours are dispatched to entertain the waiting.

Expo 67 occupies two islands in the St. Lawrence River where Montreal, Quebec is located. This French-Canadian city is a delight to visit in itself and has been preparing to welcome visitors for the last four years.

For information on accommodation write Logexpo, Expo 67, Administration and News Pavilion, Cite du Havre, Montreal.

You will know a lot more about yourself and the world after seeing Expo 67. Make this cultural, entertaining and educational event an absolute commitment.





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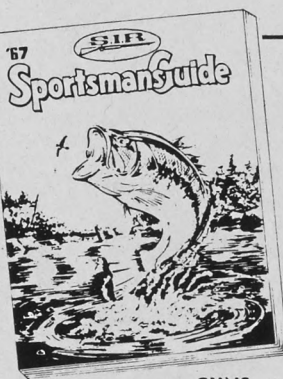
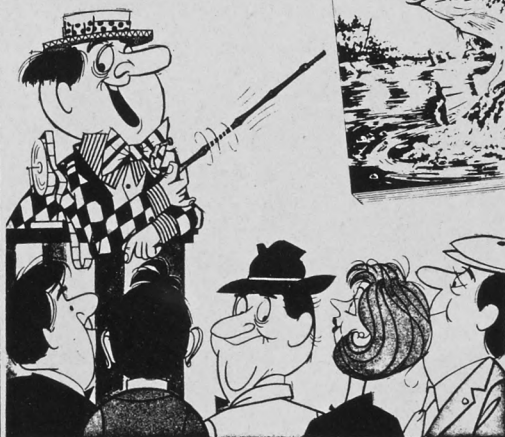

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# records

## BASEBALL

Dominican Republic	1955 champions
Venezuela	1959 champions
Cuba	1963 champions

## BASKETBALL (Men)

USA	1955 champions
USA	1959 champions
USA	1963 champions

## (WOMEN)

USA	1955 champions
USA	1959 champions
Brazil	1963 champions

## BOXING

Flyweight (112 lbs.)	F. G. Larrossa (Uruguay)	1963 champion
Bantamweight (118.8 lbs.)	A. C. Almaraz (Argentina)	1963 champion
Featherweight (125.4 lbs.)	R. M. dos Santos (Brazil)	1963 champion
Lightweight (132 lbs.)	R. Caminero (Cuba)	1963 champion
Light Welterweight (140 lbs.)	A. Moreyra (Argentina)	1963 champion
Welterweight (147.4 lbs.)	M. Vilugron (Chile)	1963 champion
Light Middleweight (156 lbs.)	E. Neves (Brazil)	1963 champion
Middleweight (165 lbs.)	L. L. Cesar (Brazil)	1963 champion
Light Heavyweight (178 lbs.)	F. Lewis (USA)	1963 champion
Heavyweight (over 178 lbs.)	L. Carr (USA)	1963 champion

## CYCLING

1,000 metres	A. Gimenez (Argentina)	12.2	1951
4,000 metre team pursuit	Argentina	3:54.4	1951
1,000 metre time trial	C. A. Vasquez (Argentina)	1:09.0	1963
road race	G. Carrizales (Venezuela)	4h42:34 (175m)	1963 individual champion
	W. Baridon		
	J. Bettega		
	T. Correa (Uruguay)	14h10:45 (175m)	1963 team champion

## DIVING (Women)

Springboard Diving	B. McAlister (USA)	144.31 pts.	1963
Platform Diving	L. Cooper (USA)	100.35 pts.	1963

## DIVING (Men)

Springboard Diving	J. Capilla (Mexico)	201.716 pts.	1951
Platform Diving	J. Capilla (Mexico)	172.23 pts.	1955

## EQUESTRIAN

Grand Prix de Dressage	Patricia Galvin (USA)	1963 champion
Three-day Event	Michael Page (USA)	1963 champion +78.73
Grand Prix de Nations (individual standings)	Mary Mairs (USA)	1963 champion 9¾ pts.
Grand Prix de Nations (team standings)	USA	1963 champion 44½ pts.

# records (cont.)

## FENCING (Women)

Individual Foil	M. R. Solar (Cuba)	1963 champion
Team Foil	USA	1963 champion

## FENCING (Men)

Individual Foil	G. J. Saucedo (Argentina)	1963 champion
Team Foil	USA	1963 champion
Individual Epee	Frank Anger (USA)	1963 champion
Team Epee	USA	1963 champion
Individual Sabre	M. Dasaro (USA)	1963 champion
Team Sabre	USA	1963 champion

## FIELD HOCKEY

not contested at previous Games.

## SOCCER FOOTBALL

Argentina	1955 champion
Argentina	1959 champion
Brazil	1963 champion

## GYMNASTICS (Women)

Individual All-round Competition	D. G. Fuchs (USA)	1963 champion
Team All-round Competition	USA	1963 champion
Individual Floor Exercises	A. A. Tieber (USA)	1963 champion
Individual Balance Beam	D. G. Fuchs (USA)	1963 champion
Individual Uneven Parallel Bars	D. G. Fuchs (USA)	1963 champion
Individual Horse Vault	D. McClements (USA)	1963 champion

## GYMNASTICS (Men)

Individual All-round Competition	W. Weiller (Canada)	1963 champion
Team All-round Competition	USA	1963 champion

## JUDO

Lightweight (149.9 lbs.)	T. Seino (USA)	1963 champion
Middleweight (176.4 lbs.)	L. Shiozawa (Brazil)	1963 champion
Heavyweight (176.4 lbs.)	G. L. Harris (USA)	1963 champion
Open Class (no limit)	B. Campbell (USA)	1963 champion

## ROWING

Four-Oars with Coxswain	J. J. Retegui I. Santana J. M. Diaz R. A. Gilardi G. A. de Marzi (Argentina)	6:41.8 1963 chmps
Pair-Oars without Coxswain	M. Caulin G. Perez (Uruguay)	7:08.1 1963 chmps
Single Sculls	S. L. Cromwell (USA)	8:31.0 1963 chmp
Pair-Oars with Coxswain	E. P. Ferry C. F. Findlay C. Blitzer (USA)	7:30.9 1963 chmps
Four-Oars without Coxswain	G. L. Berger C. W. Bower C. A. Holtz T. A. Nash (USA)	6:39.3 1963 chmps



# records (cont.)

Double Sculls	W. J. Knecht R. C. Lea (USA)	7:13.2 1963 chmps
Eight-Oars with Coxswain	D. R. Sturdy M. Lemieux E. Worobieff T. L. Gray R. A. McIntosh D. G. Dewar, Jr. R. P. Browne T. M. Stoke D. Overton (Canada)	6:16.5 1963 chmps



## SHOOTING

Small Bore Rifle — 50 metre, 3 position (120 shots)		
G. L. Anderson (USA)	1.147	1963 individual champion
V. F. Wright Jr.		
W. Krilling		
D. Boyd		
G. Anderson (USA)	4.529	1963 team champion
Free Pistol — 50 metre, (60 shots)		
E. V. Cam (Peru)	549 pts.	1951 individual champion
H. Benner (USA)	549 pts.	1955 individual champion
Mexico	2.683 pts.	1951 team champion
Rapid Fire (Silhouette) Pistol — 25 metres (30 shots)		
E. S. Valiente (Argentina)	589 pts.	1955 individual champion
USA	2.328 pts.	1955 team champion
Centre Fire Pistol — 25 metres (60 shots)		
T. D. Smith (USA)	597 pts.	1963 individual champion
T. D. Smith		
W. Blankenship, Jr.		
W. Mellon		
W. McMillan (USA)	2.343 pts.	1963 team champion
Skeet		
K. Pendergras (USA)	198 pts.	1955 individual champion
USA	779 pts.	1959 team champion



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***\*(and may the  
best man win)***

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# records (cont.)

## SWIMMING (Women)

100 metres Freestyle	T. L. Stickles (USA)	1:02.8	1963
200 metres Freestyle	R. A. Johnson (USA)	2:17.5	1963
400 metres Freestyle	A. M. Schultz (Argentina)	5:26.7	1951
400 metres Freestyle Relay	D. de Varona		

	S. M. Stouder		
	E. McCleary		
	J. L. Norton (USA)	4:15.7	1963
100 metre Backstroke	N. A. Harmar (USA)	1:11.5	1963
200 metre Breaststroke	A. M. Driscoll (USA)	2:56.2	1963
100 metre Butterfly	K. Ellis (USA)	1:07.6	1963
400 metre Medley Relay	C. Cone		

	A. Bancroft		
	B. Collins		
	C. von Saltza (USA)	4:44.6	1963

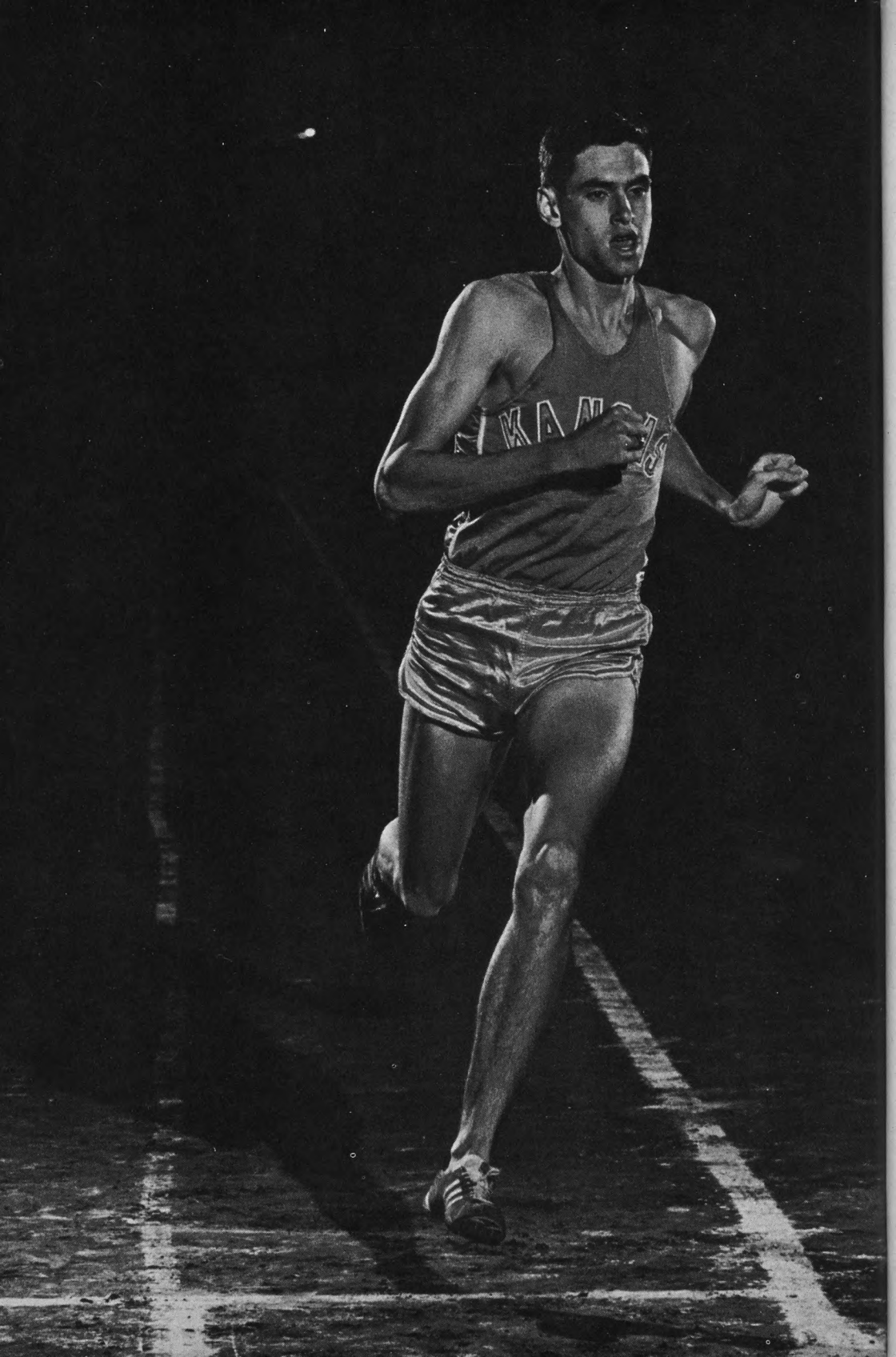
## SWIMMING (Men)

100 metre Freestyle	S. Clark (USA)	54.7	1963
400 metre Freestyle	R. Saari (USA)	4:19.3	1963
1,500 metre Freestyle	R. Saari (USA)	17:26.2	1963
100 metre Backstroke	E. C. Bartsch (USA)	1:01.5	1963
200 metre Breaststroke	C. A. Jastremski (USA)	2:35.4	1963
200 metre Butterfly	C. Robie (USA)	2:11.3	1963
400 metre Medley Relay	R. McGeagh		

	W. Craig		
	W. Richardson		
	C. Kirby (USA)	4:05.6	1963
80 metre Freestyle Relay	G. S. Ilman		
	D. C. Lyons		
	R. McDonough		
	E. Townsend (USA)	8:16.9	1963

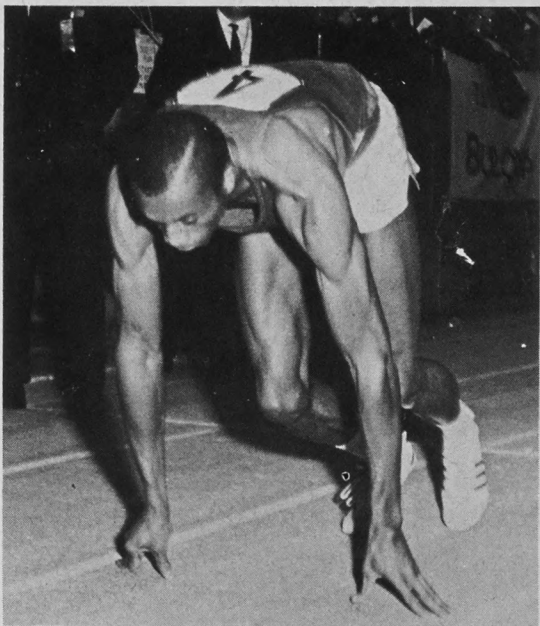


Martha Randall, U.S.A., 400 metre Freestyle.





records (cont.)



**Tommie Smith, U.S.A., world  
champion 200 meters.**

**TRACK AND FIELD**

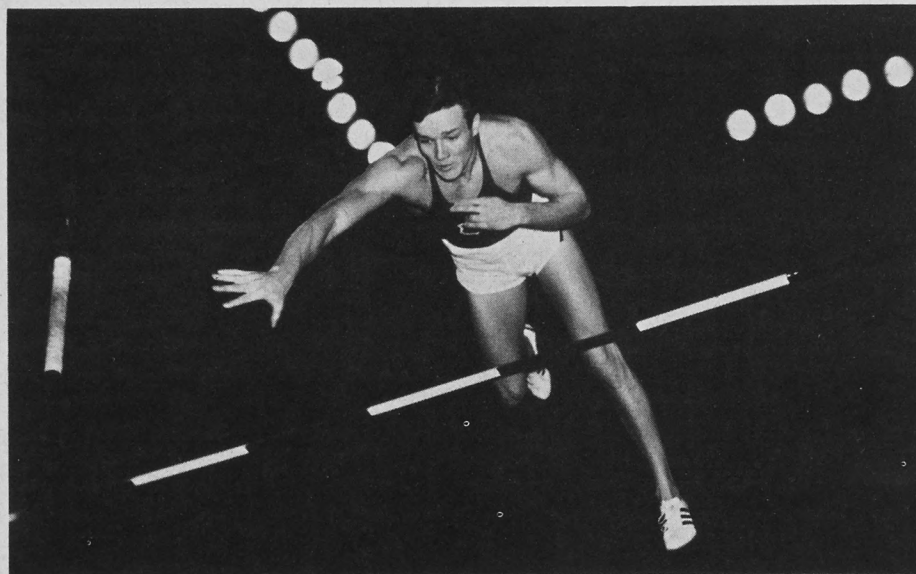
Men's	100. metres	J. R. Richard (USA)	10.3	1955
		O. R. Norton (USA)	10.3	1959
		E. Figuerola (Cuba)	10.3	1963
		Rafael Sandra (Venezuela)	21.2	1963
	200 metres	Louis Jones (USA)	45.4	1955
	400 metres	D. Bertoia (Canada)	1:48.3	1963
	800 metres	J. E. Grelle (USA)	3:43.5	1963
	1,500 metres	O. Suarez (Argentina)	14:25.8	1963
	5,000 metres	P. McArdle (USA)	29:52.1	1963
	10,000 metres	J. J. Kelley (USA)	2h27:54.2	1959
	Marathon	A. Oakley (Canada)	1h42:43.2	1963
	20,000 metres	B. Lindgren (USA)	13.8	1963
	110 metre Hurdles	J. C. Dyrzka (Argentina)	50.2	1963
	400 metre Hurdles			
	3,000 metre			
	Steeplechase	P. Coleman (USA)	8:56.4	1959
	400 metre Relay	Hayes Jones		
		R. Poynter		
		W. Woodhouse		
		O. R. Norton (USA)	40.4	1959
		I. Murchison		
		Brooks Johnson		
		Ollan Cassel		
		Earl Young (USA)	40.4	1963
	1,600 metre Relay	Mal Spence		
		Mel Spence		
		Basil Ince		
		George Kerr (Jamaica)	3:05.3	1959

**Jim Ryan, U.S.A., world record half mile (world athlete of year)**

# records (cont.)

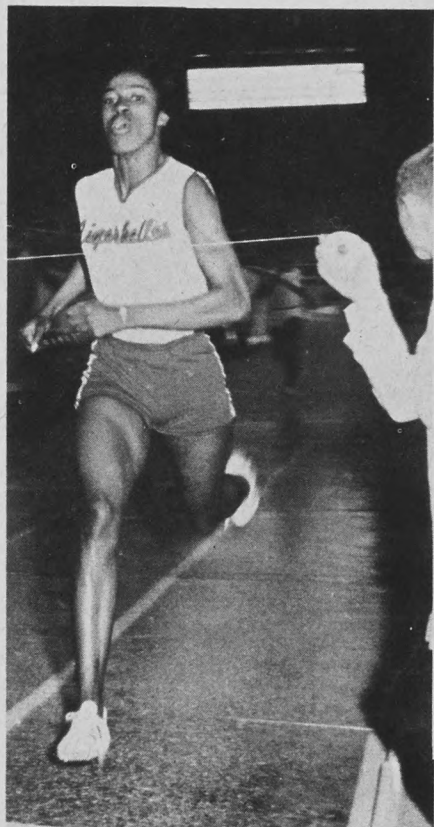
## Men's

High Jump	G. C. Johnson (USA)	2m11	1963
Long Jump	R. H. Boston (USA)	8m11	1963
Pole Vault	D. E. Tork (USA)	4m90	1963
Triple Jump	A. F. da Silva (Brazil)	16m56	1955
Shot Put	Parry O'Brien (USA)	19m04	1959
Discus Throw	A. Oerter (USA)	58m13	1959
Javelin Throw	D. A. Studney (USA)	75m60	1963
Hammer Throw	A. W. Hall (USA)	62m74	1963
Decathlon	J. D. Martin (USA)	7.335 points	1963



**Bob Seagram, pole vault world champion.**

# records (cont.)



**Edith McGuire, U.S.A., Olympic Sprint Champion.**



**Willy White, U.S.A., long jump champion.**

## **Women's 100 metres**

200 metres

800 metres

80 metre Hurdles

400 metre Relay

High Jump

Long Jump

Shot Put

Javelin Throw

Discus Throw

Barbara Jones (USA)

Edith McGuire (USA)

Vivian Brown (USA)

A. Hoffman (Canada)

Bertha Diaz (Cuba)

Willie White

Marilyn White

Norma Harris

Vivian Brown (USA)

Mildred McDaniel (USA)

Willie White (USA)

N. McCredie (Canada)

M. Ahrens (Chile)

N. McCredie (Canada)

11.5

11.5

23.9

2:10.2

11.2

45.6

1m68.5

6m15

15m32

49m93

50m18

1955

1963

1963

1963

1963

1963

1955

1963

1963

1963

1963



# records (cont.)

## TENNIS

Women's Singles	M. E. Bueno (Brazil)	1963 champion
Women's Doubles	D. Hard	
	C. Caldwell (USA)	1963 champion
Men's Singles	R. Barnes (Brazil)	1963 champion
Men's Doubles	R. Barnes	
	C. Fernandes (Brazil)	1963 champion
Mixed Doubles	Y. R. Ochoa	
	F. Contreras (Mexico)	1955 champion

## VOLLEYBALL (Men)

Mexico	1959 champion
Brazil	1963 champion
Brazil	1955 champion

## VOLLEYBALL (Women)

USA	1959 champion
USA	1963 champion
Brazil	1955 champion

## WATER POLO

Argentina	1959 champion
USA	1963 champion
Brazil	1963 champion

## WEIGHTLIFTING

Bantamweight (123.2 lbs.)	C. Vince (USA)	325.0 kg	1959
Featherweight (132.25 lbs.)	T. Berger (USA)	362.5 wg.	1963
Lightweight (148.5 lbs.)	A. M. Garcy (USA)	380.0 kg.	1963
Middleweight (165 lbs.)	T. Kono (USA)	407.5 kg.	1959
Light Heavyweight (181 lbs.)	T. Kono (USA)	437.5 kg.	1955
Middle Heavyweight (198 lbs.)	B. F. March (USA)	460.0 kg.	1963
Heavyweight (over 198 lbs.)	J. Davis (USA)	482.5 kg.	1951

## WRESTLING

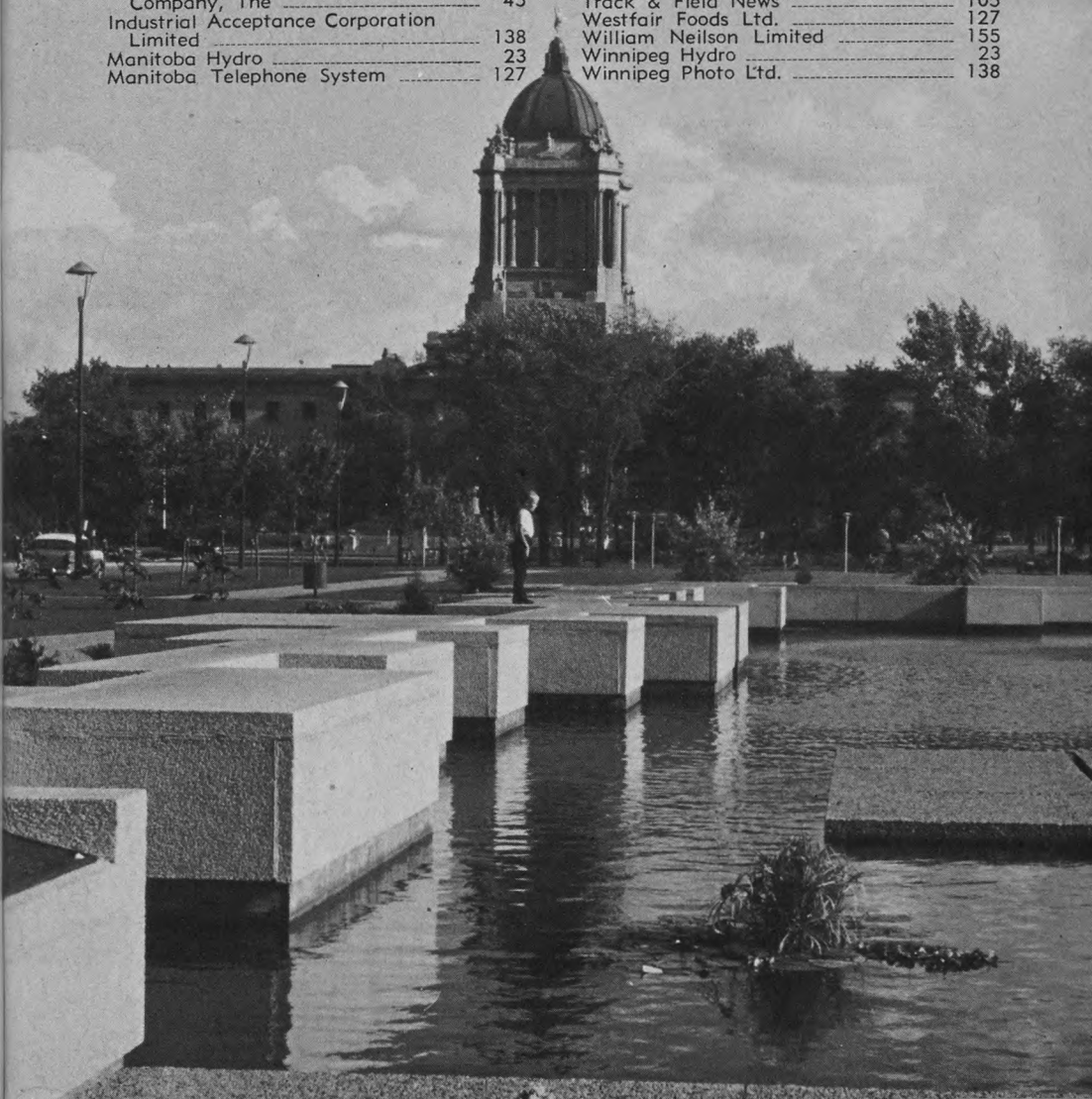
Flyweight (114.5 lbs.)	A. Fitch (USA)	1963
Bantamweight (125.5 lbs.)	W. G. Riddle (USA)	1963
Featherweight (136.5 lbs.)	R. Finley (USA)	1963
Lightweight (147.5 lbs.)	G. Ruth (Canada)	1963
Welterweight (160.5 lbs.)	J. Fitzgerald (USA)	1963
Middleweight (174.5 lbs.)	J. Ferguson (USA)	1963
Light Heavyweight (191 lbs.)	J. Barden (USA)	1963
Heavyweight (over 191.5 lbs.)	J. I. James (USA)	1963

## YACHTING

Lightning	T. G. Allen (skipper)		
	A. S. Allen		
	R. E. Chambers (USA)	5.074 pts.	1963 champions
Finn	H. H. Domscke (skipper) (Brazil)	4.800 pts.	1963 champions
Flying Dutchman	J. Roderbourg (skipper)		
	K. Hendricksen (Brazil)	4.198 pts.	1963 champions
Snipe	R. Conrad (skipper)		
	Ralph Conrad (Brazil)	4.800 pts.	1963 champions

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give youth  
a challenge



Eleanor Ward, Manitoba pentathlon athlete has been coached by Jim Daly for 10 years.



Many voices speak out about the dilemmas of youth in our society. They question the sense of unease displayed by young people at sit-ins and deride the shortcomings of listless drop-outs.

More common complaints occur every day in city neighborhoods where youngsters race across lawns and hurdle fences. "Why can't kids respect other people's property? What's wrong with this generation?"

"There's nothing wrong with today's youth that a good challenge can't cure," maintains Jim Daly, executive director of the fifth Pan-American Games. As coach of Canada's 1964 Olympic track and field team, and active promoter of amateur sports for the past 15 years, Daly has witnessed what purposeful activities can do for young people.

"I feel sorry for the hippies who have no challenge," he says. "Every youngster has to feel he is better than the next guy. That's why some choose to show it by wearing long hair and high boots. But when a person is accomplished, he no longer needs to prove himself to others."

As for fences, they are there to be jumped, states Daly, father of four, "just as any other barrier is there to be conquered." He has evidently instilled this competitive spirit for breaking records in the minds of athletes on the University of Manitoba cross-country and track team. During the past six years when he has served as coach, the team has captured either first or second in the Canadian and Collegiate cross-country championships. In one season it rated the top university team in the Canadian Upper Midwest including the United States. This year, the athletes are taking a top position again.

Those who participate in sports apply self-discipline, realizing that they have to work hard to achieve goals, observes Daly. It is not unusual, for example, to see a cross-country champion runner jogging from downtown Winnipeg to Daly's home in St. James. Nor is it surprising to find a group of boys lifting weights in the coach's basement. The athletes are enthusiastic, keen young people who strive for the best in themselves, responding quickly to direction from those in authority.

When asked the value of athletics in a community, he refers to a variety of examples of youth activities in the past.

"Give youth a challenge and delinquent acts drop," he says, pointing to the 1950 flood in Winnipeg where young people rallied round sandbags to save the city. Once they had a purpose and the respect of the community, they tried that much harder to please.

"Perhaps this is a reflection of the same kind of spirit shown in pioneer days. Then, youngsters felled trees, constructed log homes and contributed to a developing society. They had the challenge of accomplishing something never mastered before," notes Daly. "Kids today haven't those same obstacles to clear, but athletics can offer a similar kind of achievement." He includes in the same category, such activities as art, music, drama and dance.

Jim Daly is particularly pleased to have the Pan-American Games staged in Winnipeg, offering an unequalled opportunity for young Canadians to witness sportsmanship and achievement at its peak.

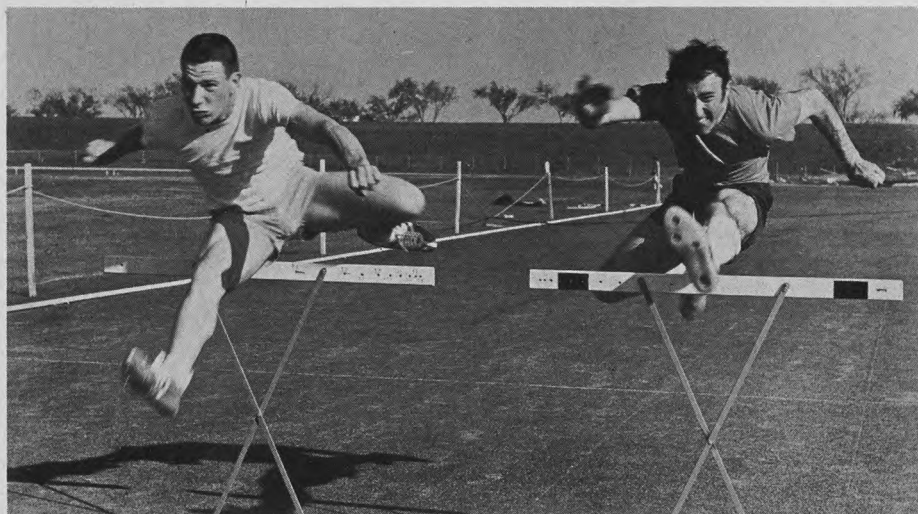
"Young people and their parents are bound to be caught up in the



**Jim Daly times British Empire Games silver medalist, Brian MacLaren in 880 yards.**

competitive spirit of athletics," states Daly. Those who have been introduced to only the more common sports such as football, baseball and basketball, may be sparked to join clubs and teams of another kind. The 23 Pan-American Games events are sure to serve every type of physique and interest.

Now that Winnipeg has Olympic-standard facilities for each sport, the youth in the community can find challenges for many years to come, says Daly. The impact of Canada's part in hosting the Pan-American Games is only beginning.

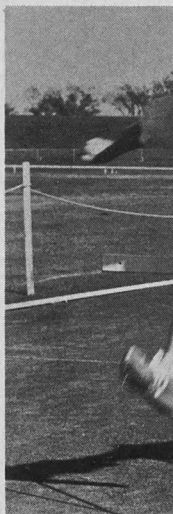


**Dave Allen, University of Manitoba hurdler and Mark Arnold, St. George Williams University in Montreal, train on the synthetic track surface.**

The Pan-American Games Official Guide was produced by Cambridge Publishers in co-operation with The Pan-American Games (1967) Society.

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**Jim Daly** times E  
medalist, **Brian A**



Dave Allen, University of Manitoba hurdler and Mark Arnold, St. George Williams University in Montreal, train on the synthetic track surface.

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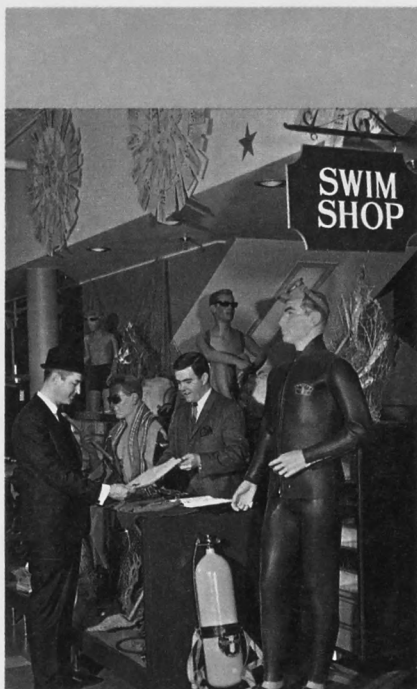
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